

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS  
WHEN THEY ARE USED IN VOCABULARY BUILDING BY EIGHTH AND  
NINTH GRADE PUPILS OF THE JASPER COUNTY  
TRAINING SCHOOL, MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Statement of Problem.-- This is a study to determine the effectiveness of synonyms and antonyms when they are used in vocabulary building by eighth and ninth grade pupils of the Jasper County Training School, Monticello, Georgia.

Selection of Problem.-- The pupils' need of guidance and instruction in vocabulary building was revealed through class activities, general conversation, environmental conditions, and scores on vocabulary tests. As the teacher of the high school subject, English, the investigator felt that she could do much more to help the pupils build better and more meaningful vocabularies. Consequently, this study was chosen.

Purpose of Study.-- The purpose of this study is to answer the following questions:

1. Will this method of teaching synonyms and antonyms help to enlarge the pupils' vocabularies?
2. Will this study of synonyms and antonyms provide implications and suggestions for aiding pupils in the development of word meaning?

Limitations.-- This problem was limited to the eighth and ninth grade pupils of the Jasper County Training School, Monticello, Georgia. The period of study was fourteen weeks during the second semester of the 1946-47 school term. Thirty-minute class periods were used daily. Although other phases of word meaning were a part of the total teaching procedures -

that of simple recognition was the only one considered measurable. The Metropolitan Achievement Tests, Batteries-Complete: Forms A and B - Tests II for Grades 7 and 8 were used as measures in the experiment.

Value of Study.-- The devising of an effective method of vocabulary building makes for the enriching of the pupils' skills of reading, writing, speaking, and listening. The teaching technique might aid other instructors in reducing vocabulary problems with their pupils.

Related Literature.-- In all types of vocabulary studies and reports on junior high school level, it is evident that teachers of reading and instructors in content subjects have found a definite need for vocabulary building. Techniques, generally have not been well established, yet the limited studies have shown that vocabulary training is of considerable value.<sup>1</sup>

There is a marked degree of similarity among the points of view in this field. The two main areas of thinking center in (1) a consideration of the nature of vocabulary and (2) the general belief that there are certain basic factors necessary in vocabulary building. In the first area, Bond and Bond suggest three phases of word meaning: namely, (a) simple word recognition, by which the individual is able to attach meaning to a symbol, (b) extensiveness of meanings, by which the individual is able to associate two or more distinct meanings with a symbol, and (c) depth or vividness of meanings by which the individual is able to make use of deeper and finer appreciation and broader concepts and generalizations into interpreting a symbol.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A. E. Traxler, "Improvement of Vocabulary Through Drill," English Journal, XXVII (June, 1938), 491-94.

<sup>2</sup> Guy L. Bond and Eva Bond, "Vocabulary Techniques," Teaching the Child to Read (New York, 1945), pp. 140-41.

According to Durrell and Sullivan, two types of vocabularies are possessed by each individual: (1) the vocabulary involving the intake of ideas and the vocabulary concerned with the output of ideas. Intake refers to reading and hearing. Output refers to speaking and writing.<sup>1</sup>

In the second area the general belief that word lists, contextual clues, concrete experiences, and guidance are necessary in vocabulary building is substantiated in the writings of Addy,<sup>2</sup> Betts,<sup>3</sup> Miles,<sup>4</sup> Seegers,<sup>5</sup> and Steadman.<sup>6</sup>

Tressler supports this view when he says, "A better way to increase one's hoard is by keeping one's eyes and ears open for interesting new words and listing and using them."<sup>7</sup> He makes another significant statement when he says, "Extend your vocabulary by examining new words you meet in your reading and by studying synonyms and antonyms."<sup>8</sup>

McDougall emphasizes this general belief in the following statements:

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<sup>1</sup> Donald D. Durrell and Helen Blair Sullivan, "Vocabulary Instruction in the Intermediate Grades with Word Lists for Grades 4, 5, and 6," Elementary English Review, XV (April, May, 1938), 138-45, 185-98.

<sup>2</sup> Martha L. Addy, "Development of a Meaning Vocabulary in the Intermediate Grades," Elementary English Review, XXVII (January, 1941), 22-26.

<sup>3</sup> Emmett Albert Betts, "Vocabulary Development," Foundations in Reading Instructions (New York, 1946), pp. 577-712.

<sup>4</sup> Isadora W. Miles, "An Experiment in Vocabulary Building in a High School," School and Society, LVI (April 28, 1945), 285-86.

<sup>5</sup> J. C. Seegers, "Recent Research in Vocabulary Development," Elementary English Review, XXXII (February, 1946), 61-68.

<sup>6</sup> J. H. Steadman, Jr., Vocabulary Building (Atlanta, 1940), p. 11.

<sup>7</sup> J. C. Tressler, English in Action, Course Two (Atlanta, 1940), p. 11.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 395.

A rich practical vocabulary is an essential means of providing for the exchange of ideas and the acquiring of worthy experiences. There is need of teachers with a desire to motivate, encourage, guide, and instruct the pupil in the use of material.<sup>1</sup>

Steadman mentions word lists and gives four simple rules for acquiring new words:

1. Look at unfamiliar words in their contexts and try to see what they mean in the sentences in which you find them.

2. Consult a good dictionary for all possible information about the form and the meaning of unfamiliar words or partially learned words which you wish to add to your active vocabulary.

3. Enter from five to ten words a week in your notebook. Study and review the words you enter in your individual word lists.

4. Use these newly acquired words as often as possible in your own speech and writing until you feel that you have really made them yours.<sup>2</sup>

A variety of studies have been made in vocabulary building. These fall loosely into two groups: (1) those concerned with the preparation of standard word lists and (2) those which are concerned with the vocabulary development of various grade levels.

An example of preparation of standard lists is found in the study of Rinsland, who made a nation-wide sampling of writing and conversation records of children in grades 1-8. He says "... this vocabulary should furnish more than 90 per cent of the words for Grade 8 and perhaps more

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R. E. C. Mc Dougall, "To Develop a Richer Vocabulary," Nation's Schools, XXIII (December, 1938) 214-18.

2

J. C. Seeger, "Recent Research in Vocabulary Development," Elementary English Review, XXXII (February, 1946), 61-68.

than 98 per cent of the words for Grade 1 ...."<sup>1</sup>

In 1944, Thorndike and Lorge published the latest culmination of their long research in vocabulary frequency, namely, The Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words. This work has already become a basic tool for writers, publishers, and teachers in the preparation and grading of material for children.

With regard to vocabulary development, Sacks reviewed 72 textbooks in usage and found an average of 1.9 per cent of each book devoted to vocabulary instruction. He found systematic approach was more effective in vocabulary growth than occasional instruction. He further stated that more time and nergy should be devoted toward arousing an interest in learning words so that habits, interests, and skills become permanent possessions.<sup>2</sup>

Conrad, in an intensive vocabulary study, encouraged the approach to words solely through their meaning and approves of the intensive rather than the extensive plan. He advised that every effort be directed toward increasing and intensifying the usefulness of the words the pupil already possesses. Finally, the pupil uses his own vocabulary as a tool for extending his knowledge to unknown words.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>  
Rutherford B. Porter, Hugh Shafer, and Eason Monroe, "Research in Reading During the War Years," Review of Educational Research, XVI (April, 1946), 107.

<sup>2</sup>  
J. E. Greene, "Modernizing the Teaching of Vocabulary," English Journal, XXXIV (June, 1945), 343-44.

<sup>3</sup>  
L. H. Conrad, "Intensive Vocabulary Study," English Journal, XXIX (December, 1940), 714-17.

McLaughlin made a study in which he found that intensive word study with dull and over-age secondary school pupils enriched their vocabulary and raised their reading ability to a significant degree.<sup>1</sup>

Bear and Odbert found that pupils most in need of vocabulary enlargement are too often the pupils least likely to realize their need or to appraise their limitations correctly. They tried two methods of testing insight into word knowledge. In the first method, pupils were given a page of connected reading material including words on which they were later to be tested and in the second method, words were given with instructions to "check each word whose meaning is not known to you." Implications were that the average pupil's insight into the extent of his word knowledge is faulty. They concluded that the special virtue of the testing technique is that it shows the pupil, forcefully and objectively, how easily he may overestimate his vocabulary.<sup>2</sup>

An experiment performed by Vernard sheeds further light on vocabulary building. Two of the conclusions drawn were (1) that there is a measurable gain in vocabulary in as short a period as six weeks and (2) that pupils who give vocabulary specific attention may gain about twice as rapidly as those whose vocabulary growth is incidental.<sup>3</sup>

Summary.-- This survey of literature reveals that

1. There is a definite need for vocabulary building.
2. Word lists have been extensively prepared and aided in curriculum planning and tests.

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<sup>1</sup>A. E. Traxler, "Improvement of Vocabulary Through Drill," English Journal, XXVII (June, 1948), 491-94.

<sup>2</sup>Robert M. Bear and Henry S. Odbert, "Insight of Older Pupils into Their Knowledge of Word Meaning," School Review, XLIX (December, 1941), 756-60.

<sup>3</sup>H. H. Bernard, "Experiment in Vocabulary Building," School and Society, LIII (June 7, 1941), 742-43.

3. Most authorities acknowledge vocabularies as being of two types, active and passive.
4. There have been many studies made in vocabulary development by enlargement, provision of deeper word meaning, and elimination of inaccuracies.

Although the writer did not find a study closely similar to this specific one, many helpful ideas have been gained in this survey.

Method of Procedure.-- The parallel-group technique was used in this study. The steps taken and a description follow:

1. Selecting two groups as nearly equivalent as possible
2. Administering initial tests
3. Applying experimental factor
4. Administering final tests
5. Comparing final and initial tests

A selection of two groups as nearly equivalent as possible was made, and these groups were equated according to scores made on the California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity, Elementary S Form, given previously, and the initial achievement test.

The initial test was given. The Metropolitan Achievement Test, Advanced Battery-Complete Form A Test II, Vocabulary, for Grades 7 and 8 was administered to the pupils. Because of the general retardation of the group this particular test was given. The experimental group was designated as Group A and the control group was designated as Group B.

The experimental factor was applied to one group; the other group was used as a control. The experimental factor, a teaching technique with the use of synonyms and antonyms in vocabulary building, was applied to Group A which was taught thirty minutes each school day for a period of fourteen



weeks. Teacher-made tests were also given at different intervals during the study. Group B received only the usual class instruction.

A final test was given. At the close of the study, Form B of the Metropolitan Achievement Test, Advanced Battery, Test II, Vocabulary, for Grades 7 and 8 was given to Groups A and B.

Comparisons of initial and final tests were made. After the final test, Form B mentioned above, had been administered to both the experimental and control groups, comparisons of the initial and final test scores for both groups were made in text and tabular forms.

## CHAPTER II

### DESCRIPTION OF TEACHING PROCEDURE

Description of Teaching Procedure.-- The steps in the teaching procedure may be briefly outlined under two headings, namely:

1. Motivating the group
2. Administering instruction to the group

Motivating the Group.-- The writer attempted to create a desire and a felt need for this particular study by (1) appealing to the pupils in terms of their personal needs, such as letter writing to pupils in other schools, original poems, and news items for the school paper; (2) calling attention to words through more informal and incidental methods, which included meaningful posters, selected bulletin board announcements, and games; and by (3) creating the desire through classroom activities. These activities were carried on in a cheerful atmosphere and the pupils worked with diligence and hopefulness.

Administering Instruction to the Group.-- Underlying the administering of instruction were four basic assumptions which influenced the investigator's thinking and guided her total efforts. They were: (1) that there are words which have been identified as those most frequently needed at certain levels of development; (2) that there are various techniques for aiding pupils in gaining of certain word knowledge and power of attack; (3) that the understanding of a word depends upon a knowledge of what the

symbol means and the acquisition of ways of recognizing the symbol when it is encountered; and (4) that vocabulary meaning may be thought of in terms of the three phases of meaning: (a) simple recognition, (b) extensiveness of meaning, and (c) vividness or depth of meaning.

Synonyms and antonyms were introduced by use of techniques which emphasized (1) the extremeness of meaning between antonyms and synonyms; and (2) the possibility of deriving other synonyms from these pairs of words, which had already been presented in a synonym-antonym relationship.

In consideration of synonyms, the investigator did not attempt to make technical differentiations between shades of meaning but these were introduced when pupils found the need for a more appropriate meaning.

The following description of procedures used will furnish examples of how portions of these basic assumptions and uses of synonyms and antonyms were realized through classroom activities.

The Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words by Thorndike and Lorge was used as the source for a basic word list in this study. Every tenth word from the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth thousand count was taken to help for the list. The pupils' choices of words were also combined with the basic word list. A total of 450 words was used in the instruction. These words are listed alphabetically from A through Z.<sup>1</sup>

The group was requested to enumerate words unfamiliar to them from the following sources: namely, assigned readings, chapel lectures, conversation, and word lists in language and literature.

The main attacks were the meaning attack and the visual attack, with context clues and isolated word study as the techniques of approach. The

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix A.

major emphasis was upon simple word recognition, although in many instances extensiveness and depth of meanings were stressed. Examples of the uses of context clues or anticipation follow:

1. A very unique experience was that of guessing the meaning of the underlined words in sentences, and then finding the word in the dictionary and checking to see if the guessed meaning was correct. After doing this, the pupils were asked to give synonyms and antonyms for the correct words. Here, competition increased the interest and speed.

Example: When the city was covered by water, it was a pathetic scene.

Definition: Arousing emotions of sadness, sorrow, pity

Synonym:

Antonym

lamentable

glorious

2. The technique of building original paragraphs was used with the hope that the vocabulary would be increased. Original paragraphs were made by the pupils from words chosen from the basic word list of the study. These particular words were underlined, then synonyms and antonyms were given for each special word.

Example: We had a joyous time at the picnic. Our lunches were very appetizing.

We danced a <sup>in a</sup> capacious hall. I shall write about it in my diary.

Stimulus Word

Synonym

Antonym

joyous

gay

dull

appetizing

tasty

distasty

capacious

large

small

diary

daily record

no record

3. Synonyms and antonyms were also found, discussed, listed and used

for trite expressions, such as: busy as a bee, all work - no play, and reigns supreme.

Example:

<u>Trite Expression</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
busy as a bee	actively employed	inactive

The above illustrations attempted to make clear word recognition along with vividness and depth of meaning.

4. An opportunity for experiencing vividness in meaning was also provided through the use of another interesting assignment, which was that of selecting words associated with or suggested by certain activities.

Example:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Associated Words</u>
party	music, dancing, refreshments

The following are examples of isolated word study:

1. In order to give systematic guidance in word recognition, each pupil was asked to purchase a special notebook for this work. Instructions were given to divide each page into three columns; namely, word, synonym, and antonym.

Example:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
sufficient	enough	lack
comment	remark	silence

2. Efforts were made to increase word knowledge by listing words on the board each day and asking pupils to identify the ones that they knew. Those that they did not know were looked up and discussed. Various devices were used such as dictionary speed test and concert drills.

The above illustrations are examples of number one; namely, the extremeness of meaning between antonyms and synonyms and those which follow give added opportunity for finding other synonyms which grew out of comparison of words in the synonym-antonym relationship.

The activities below demonstrate a combination of context and isolation as ways of securing word meaning through simple word recognition, extensiveness of meaning and depth of meaning.

1. The practices of choosing the right word and supplying omitted letters in synonyms and antonyms for given words were used in this study for the purpose of increase in the vocabulary.

**Examples:**

Underline the word with a similar meaning to the first word:

abhor - - - - - love, hate, fear, help

authentic - - - - - false, fervent, useless, real

2. Supply the missing letters in the following synonyms and antonyms:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
buoyant	ch---f-l	---d
duplicate	d--b--	s---le

3. Finding adjectives to describe certain interesting nouns was used in order to increase the store of new words. After these adjectives had been named, synonyms and antonyms were given for them.

**Example:**

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
personality	amiable	pleasing	disagreeable
	dwarfed	stunted	broad

employed, this type

4. In connection with this study, another type of activity was the

be referred to as the use of cards. Each pupil was given twenty cards and requested to list

twenty words related to some everyday experiences. On one side of the card, was placed the word and part of speech and on the other side was the definition and the word used in a sentence.

Example:

idea  
(noun)

Front

Definition: a thought, notion,  
opinion or connection  
Sentence: Her idea is correct.

Back

This study of synonyms and antonyms provided wider opportunities for recognition, knowledge, and vividness because of the similarity in meaning of synonyms and the extremeness in meaning of antonyms.

## CHAPTER III

### TREATMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data in this study may be presented under the following headings:

1. Description of Experimental Set-Up
2. Presentation and Interpretation of Test Results
3. Comparison of Scores
4. Summary

The diagram shows the experimental set-up for conducting the vocabulary experiment with the eighth and ninth grade pupils. See page 16.

The intelligence test scores were taken from the records of the Jasper County Training School. The California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity Elementary S-Form was the test used.<sup>1</sup> These scores were used only as one of the criteria for equating the group.

The Metropolitan Achievement Test, Advanced Battery-Complete Form A for Grades 7 and 8 was administered as the initial test of the experiment. This battery consists of nine tests; namely, reading, vocabulary, arithmetic problems, English, literature, history and civics, geography, and spelling. In this study, the investigator administered only the test of vocabulary. The vocabulary test is constructed to measure the extent of the pupil's vocabulary. The words in the test were selected from the Thorndike Word Book. The section contained sixty-five incomplete sentences, each of which is followed by four words from which a choice of

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<sup>1</sup>  
Appendix B.



A DIAGRAM OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP FOR CONDUCTING  
THE VOCABULARY EXPERIMENT WITH EIGHTH AND  
NINTH GRADE PUPILS

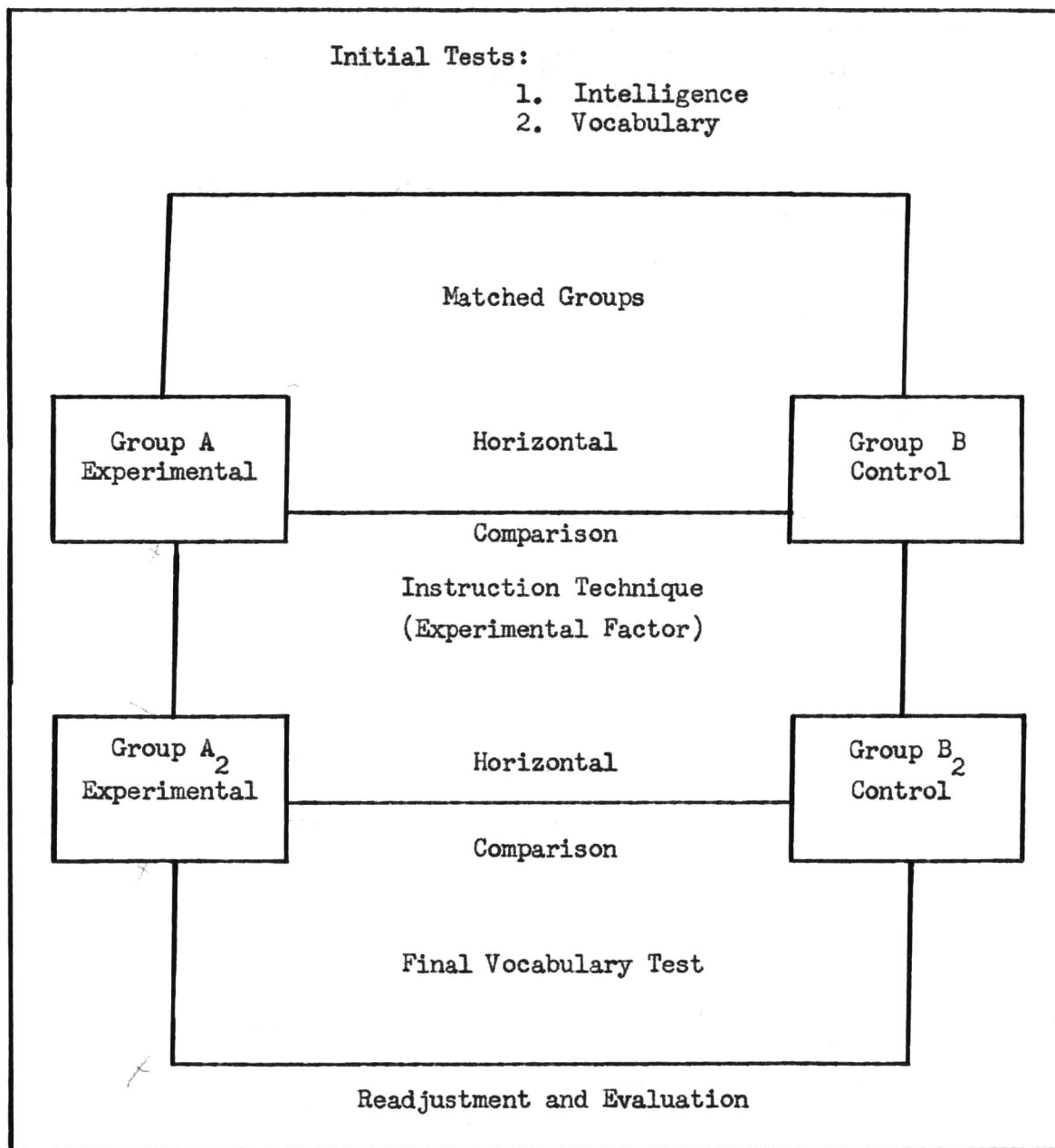


Fig. 1.

a synonym for the stimulus word may be selected. The highest possible score is 100. Form B of the same test was given at the close of the study.<sup>1</sup>

After the initial test, the scores of each group were paired and compared. The experimental group was designated as Group A and the control group as Group B. These results are found in Table 1, page 18.

As indicated in Table 1, after the initial test, the matched groups have a very small difference between the means, the experimental group with a mean of 43.67, and the control group with a mean of 42.33. The obtained difference is 3.17 per cent of 42.33, the mean of the control group. It may be seen from the difference column that among four pairs, the difference favored the control group, while the remaining differences favored the experimental group.

The results of the final test are found in Table 2, page 19. In Table 2, page 19, a comparison of the total improvement of the two paired groups is given. At the end of the experiment, there was a difference of 11.49 in the means, in favor of the experimental group, as compared with an initial difference between means of 1.34 in favor of the experimental group. The experimental group exceeded the control group by a 26.17 per cent gain. It may be seen from the difference column that all except two of the differences favor the experimental group.

The improvement of the experimental group found by comparing the initial and final scores is presented in Table 3, page 20.

As pointed out in Table 3, page 20, the difference between the means indicates noticeable improvement in favor of the final test. The mean for

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<sup>1</sup>

Appendix B.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS ON THE INITIAL VOCABULARY TEST, IN TERMS OF THE MEANS, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS AND THE PER CENT DIFFERENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EXPERIMENT

Pair Number	Initial Test Experimental Group	Initial Test Control Group	Difference
1	58	55	3
2	50	53	-3
3	48	49	-1
4	48	49	-1
5	48	43	5
6	46	43	3
7	46	43	3
8	44	43	3
9	44	43	1
10	44	41	3
11	42	39	3
12	42	39	3
13	42	39	3
14	40	37	3
15	38	37	1
16	38	37	1
17	38	37	1
18	30	35	-5
Means	43.67	42.33	1.34
Per Cent Difference			3.17

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS ON THE FINAL VOCABULARY TESTS, IN TERMS OF THE MEANS, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS, AND THE PER CENT GAIN DURING THE EXPERIMENT

Pair Number	Final Test Experimental Group	Final Test Control Group	Difference
1	82	54	28
2	56	44	12
3	60	47	13
4	46	47	-1
5	56	37	19
6	60	50	10
7	67	44	23
8	68	48	20
9	53	43	10
10	68	42	26
11	44	44	0
12	54	40	14
13	52	49	3
14	50	38	12
15	42	37	5
16	44	49	-5
17	54	43	11
18	44	35	9
Means	55.39	43.90	11.49
Per Cent Gain			26.17

TABLE 3

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP ON INITIAL AND FINAL VOCABULARY TESTS IN TERMS OF THE MEANS, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS, AND THE PER CENT GAIN DURING THE EXPERIMENT

Pair Number	Initial Test Experimental Group	Final Test Experimental Group	Difference
1	58	82	24
2	50	56	6
3	48	60	12
4	48	46	-2
5	48	56	8
6	46	60	14
7	46	67	21
8	44	68	24
9	44	53	9
10	44	68	24
11	42	44	2
12	42	54	12
13	42	52	10
14	40	50	10
15	38	42	4
16	38	44	6
17	38	54	16
18	30	44	14
Means	43.67	55.39	11.72
Per Cent Gain			26.84

the initial test was 43.67, the mean for the final was 55.39. The range of the scores in the final test was from 44 to 82 as compared with the range of 30 to 58 in the initial test. Three of the pupils increased their scores 24 points. It may be seen from the difference column that with the exception of one pupil, every one gained in his or her score.

There was a small gain made in the final test of the control group over the initial test of the control group. These data are found in Table 4, page 22.

In Table 5, page 23, a summary of the vocabulary study in tabular form is presented.

The scores, the means, the standard deviations, the gains, the differences in gains, and the critical ration are shown in Table 5, page 23.

The writer has selected the vertical comparison in the construction of this table, introducing the difference in gains in the last column to comprise the final results of the horizontal comparison. In all of the comparisons, the gains were in favor of the experimental group. The mean of the gains by the experimental group is 11.72, and the standard deviation of these gains is 7.77. It may be noticed that in the gains column under experimental group, there are four scores above 19, and two scores below 3. This would leave exactly 12 scores between 3 and 19. One standard deviation added to the mean gives  $11.72 + 7.77$  or 19.49; and one standard deviation subtracted from the mean gives  $11.72 - 7.71$ , or 3.93. The dispersion of these gains is normally distributed among the middle two-thirds of the pairs in the experimental group. The other one-third is not equally distributed on the ends of the column of gains, the larger portion falling at the upper end of the series, indicating a slight

TABLE 4

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE CONTROL GROUP ON THE INITIAL AND FINAL VOCABULARY TESTS IN TERMS OF THE MEANS, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS, AND THE PER CENT GAIN DURING THE EXPERIMENT

Pair Number	Initial Test Control Group	Final Test Control Group	Difference
1	55	54	-1
2	53	44	-9
3	49	47	-2
4	49	47	-2
5	43	37	-6
6	43	50	7
7	43	44	1
8	43	48	5
9	43	43	0
10	41	42	11
11	39	44	5
12	39	40	1
13	39	49	10
14	37	38	1
15	37	37	0
16	37	49	12
17	37	43	6
18	35	35	0
Means	42.33	43.90	1.57
Per Cent Gain			3.73

TABLE 5

SCORES, MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, GAINS, DIFFERENCE IN GAINS  
AND THE RELIABILITY OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE VOCABULARY  
PROJECT BY AN EXPERIMENTAL AND A CONTROL GROUP

P. N.	Experimental Group			Control Group			D. G.
	I. S.	E. S.	G.	I. S.	E. S.	G.	
1	58	82	24	55	54	-1	25
2	50	56	6	53	44	-9	15
3	48	60	12	49	47	-2	14
4	48	44	-4	49	47	-2	-2
5	48	56	8	43	37	-6	14
6	46	60	14	43	50	7	7
7	46	67	21	43	44	1	20
8	44	68	24	43	38	5	19
9	44	53	9	43	43	0	9
10	44	68	24	41	42	1	23
11	42	44	2	39	44	5	-3
12	42	54	12	39	40	1	11
13	42	52	10	39	49	10	0
14	40	50	10	37	38	1	9
15	38	42	4	37	37	0	4
16	38	44	6	27	49	12	-6
17	38	54	16	37	43	6	10
18	30	44	14	35	35	0	14
Means	43.67	55.39	11.72	42.33	43.90	1.57	10.15
Sigmas			7.77			5.08	8.73

Complete reliability, t ration..... 4.78



degree of skewness to the left.

The mean of the gains by the control group is 1.57, and the standard deviation is 5.08. Here, there are three scores of gains above 6, and two scores below -3. The mean, 1.57 plus one standard deviation, gives 6.65; and the mean minus one standard deviation gives -3.51. This would leave 13 scores of gains, or 72 per cent within this range of dispersion, as compared with 662/3 per cent in the experimental group.

The mean of the difference in gains of the experimental and control groups is 10.15, and the standard deviation is 8.73. The increase of differences in gains was definitely in favor of the experimental group. The gain of the experimental group was 10.14 more than the control group. There are ten scores between 4 and 18 in the difference in gains; four scores between 19 and 25, three, of the differences decreased and one difference remained the same. The critical ratio was 4.78 showing complete reliability.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>

Charles C. Peters and Walter R. Van Voorhis, "The Techniques of Controlled Experimentation," Statistical Procedures and Their Mathematical Bases (New York, 1940), p. 455.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was an attempt to determine the effectiveness of vocabulary building when synonyms and antonyms are used by eighth and ninth grade pupils of the Jasper County Training School, Monticello, Georgia. The experiment was conducted for a period of fourteen weeks during the second semester of the 1946-47 school term.

There were two main types of Standardized test administered. The California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity, Elementary S-Form had been given previously under the direction of the Jeanes Supervising Teacher. The scores were used only as one of the criteria for equating the groups. The Metropolitan Achievement Test, Advanced Battery - Complete Form A Test II, Vocabulary, for Grades 7 and 8 was given at the beginning of the of the experiment. The pupils were then paired according to their scores in descending order. At the close of the study, Form B of the same test was given.

There was a variety of techniques used in this study of synonyms and antonyms in vocabulary building. Although word recognition was the only phase considered measurable, efforts were made by the writer to increase extensiveness and depth of meaning.

At the close of the study, comparisons of the scores were made by the two groups in terms of the means, difference between the means, sigmas, and the critical ratio. It was revealed that the experimental group (Group

A) had a mean gain of 11.72 and the control group, (Group B) had a mean gain of 1.57. The difference was 10.15 in favor of the experimental group. The standard deviation of the gains was 8.73 and the critical ration was 4.78, showing complete reliability.

The Findings.-- The following are the significant findings made known in this study:

1. That the experimental and control groups gained in their vocabularies, when synonyms and antonyms were used as a basis for vocabulary building
2. That the vocabulary of the experimental group enlarged more than the vocabulary of the control group.

The significant implications and suggestions revealed in this study were:

1. That the knowledge of synonyms and antonyms also increases one's vocabulary in terms of extensiveness and vividness of meaning
2. That the study of synonyms and antonyms aids in fixing word meaning
3. That large vocabularies strengthen one's observation and thinking
4. That group responses to vocabulary building were improved

Conclusion.-- In general, the findings in this study substantiate the fact that systematic, organized instruction of synonyms and antonyms in vocabulary building when used by eighth and ninth grade pupils of the Jasper County Training School, Monticello, Georgia is superior to incidental and regular class instruction.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## Basic Word List

- |                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. abandon     | 25. buoyant     | 49. coinage      |
| 2. abhor       | 26. butter      | 50. collapse     |
| 3. accumulate  | 27. canker      | 51. colleague    |
| 4. admonish    | 28. capacious   | 52. collision    |
| 5. adversary   | 29. capillary   | 53. combustion   |
| 6. anticipate  | 30. capitalist  | 54. commandment  |
| 7. antique     | 31. cardinal    | 55. commodity    |
| 8. appease     | 32. caress      | 56. commune      |
| 9. apprentice  | 33. catastrophe | 57. compensation |
| 10. arduous    | 34. cautious    | 58. competition  |
| 11. arrogance  | 35. ceaseless   | 59. confide      |
| 12. aspiration | 36. censor      | 60. conspicuous  |
| 13. audacity   | 37. campaign    | 61. consultation |
| 14. aversion   | 38. chastise    | 62. contemplate  |
| 15. authentic  | 39. chide       | 63. convene      |
| 16. ballad     | 40. chivalrous  | 64. corridor     |
| 17. bawl       | 41. chord       | 65. counselor    |
| 18. befriend   | 42. circulate   | 66. credulous    |
| 19. benefactor | 43. civic       | 67. crisis       |
| 20. blithe     | 44. clamorous   | 68. deface       |
| 21. bracket    | 45. clergyman   | 69. defiant      |
| 22. broil      | 46. climax      | 70. defraud      |
| 23. broth      | 47. coax        | 71. deity        |
| 24. budget     | 48. code        | 72. delusion     |

73. depict	100. fervent	127. isolate
74. descendant	101. festive	128. jeer
75. devout	102. flexible	129. latitude
76. diary	103. fluent	130. legacy
77. dispatch	104. forcible	131. liberato
78. dubious	105. formal	132. literal
79. duplicate	106. fragile	133. magnificance
80. eagerness	107. frigid	134. maintenance
81. eccentric	108. gradation	135. maternal
82. ecstasy	109. grandeur	136. maximum
83. edible	110. guidance	137. meekness
84. effective	111. hazard	138. miraculous
85. eloquent	112. heedless	139. morality
86. era	113. heritage	140. mutilate
87. erroneous	114. hoard	141. necessitate
88. essence	115. hobby	142. negative
89. eventual	116. hostess	143. noble
90. exaggerate	117. idolatry	144. nominate
91. exceptional	118. illegal	145. notorious
92. exempt	119. inadequate	146. nuisance
93. exit	120. index	147. oblivion
94. exposition	121. indispensable	148. obscurity
95. extinct	122. ingratitude	149. observer
96. fabulous	123. insane	150. obstruct
97. famish	124. insignificant	151. obvious
98. fantasy	125. invert	152. occupant
99. fatigue	126. irresistible	153. occurrence

- |                  |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 154. odious      | 181. pernicious | 208. predict     |
| 155. offensive   | 182. perplexity | 209. preface     |
| 156. omen        | 183. persist    | 210. preference  |
| 157. opponent    | 184. pertain    | 211. prejudice   |
| 158. oration     | 185. pestilence | 212. prelate     |
| 159. organism    | 186. phenomenon | 213. preliminary |
| 160. originate   | 187. physic     | 214. prelude     |
| 161. outrageous  | 188. piazza     | 215. prevalent   |
| 162. ovary       | 189. piety      | 216. procedure   |
| 163. pagan       | 190. pigment    | 217. proprietor  |
| 164. pamphlet    | 191. pilgrimage | 218. proverb     |
| 165. panel       | 192. pinnacle   | 219. prudence    |
| 166. papal       | 193. pique      | 220. radiance    |
| 167. parasite    | 194. pistil     | 221. rational    |
| 168. parish      | 195. pith       | 222. recipe      |
| 169. participate | 196. placid     | 223. repeal      |
| 170. particle    | 197. plea       | 224. repel       |
| 171. passionate  | 198. plebeian   | 225. repentance  |
| 172. passive     | 199. politics   | 226. repetition  |
| 173. pastoral    | 200. pollute    | 227. replenish   |
| 174. pathetic    | 201. populace   | 228. repute      |
| 175. pedestal    | 202. portable   | 229. requisite   |
| 176. penance     | 203. portrait   | 230. revelry     |
| 177. penitent    | 204. poster     | 231. revert      |
| 178. penury      | 205. postscript | 232. revoke      |
| 179. perception  | 206. potent     | 233. rhetoric    |
| 180. periodical  | 207. prank      | 234. rigid       |

- |                  |                    |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 235. role        | 262. speculation   | 289. survivor      |
| 236. rotate      | 263. stationary    | 290. suspense      |
| 237. routine     | 264. stationery    | 291. symptom       |
| 238. rudiment    | 265. statistics    | 292. tact          |
| 239. seizure     | 266. sterilize     | 293. taxation      |
| 240. sensation   | 267. steward       | 294. temperament   |
| 241. sequence    | 268. stigma        | 295. tempestuous   |
| 242. sergeant    | 269. stile         | 296. temporal      |
| 243. servitude   | 270. stimulate     | 297. tendency      |
| 244. severity    | 271. stimulus      | 298. terminate     |
| 245. sheer       | 272. stint         | 299. terrace       |
| 246. sieve       | 273. stratagem     | 300. terrify       |
| 247. significant | 274. stupendous    | 301. testament (T) |
| 248. simile      | 275. subjection    | 302. texture       |
| 249. siren       | 276. submerge      | 303. theft         |
| 250. skelton     | 277. subscriber    | 304. theology      |
| 251. skirmish    | 278. suffrage      | 305. therewith     |
| 252. socialist   | 279. suite         | 306. threefold     |
| 253. solace      | 280. suitor        | 307. threescore    |
| 254. solemnity   | 281. sumptuous     | 308. thrift        |
| 255. solicitor   | 282. superb        | 309. thwart        |
| 256. sorcery     | 283. superstitious | 310. tilt          |
| 257. sordid      | 284. supplement    | 311. tinge         |
| 258. sovereignty | 285. supplication  | 312. tinsel        |
| 259. specialize  | 286. supremacy     | 313. tissue        |
| 260. species     | 287. surname       | 314. tithe         |
| 261. specific    | 288. surplus       | 315. tolerable     |



316. tonic	343. tumultuous	370. vane
317. torrid	344. turbulent	371. vanquish
318. tourist	345. twain	372. vantage
319. tragic	346. twitch	373. varnish
320. trance	347. twitter	374. variable
321. tranquil	348. udder	375. vassal
322. transact	349. ultimate	376. vaunt
323. transformation	350. umpire	377. vegetation
324. transgress	351. unanimous	378. vehement
325. transient	352. uncouth	379. vehicle
326. transit	353. undaunted	380. velocity
327. transition	354. unique	381. venerable
328. translation	355. unison	382. venison
329. translucent	356. unit	383. vent
330. transmit	357. universe	384. verdict
331. transparent	358. upbraid	385. verge
332. treachery	359. urgent	386. verify
333. treatise	360. usage	387. verily
334. tremulous	361. usurp	388. vertical
335. trend	362. utensil	389. vesper
336. triple	363. utility	390. vestige
337. triumphal	364. uttermost	391. veteran
338. trivial	365. vagabond	392. vexation
339. tropic	366. vagrant	393. vibrate
340. troth	367. vague	394. vicinity
341. trudge	368. vail	395. vicissitude
342. trustee	369. valve	396. vie

397. vigil	415. weird	433. wrathful
398. vigorous	416. weld	434. wreathe
399. virtual	417. wench	435. wrest
400. visage	418. wharf	436. wrestle
401. visionary	419. whet	437. wretchedness
402. visitation	420. whit	438. writhe
403. vitality	421. whiz	439. wroth
404. vocabulary	422. weild	440. yeast
405. voluble	423. wile	441. yelp
406. voluntary	424. wince	442. yeoman
407. vouchsafe	425. wiry	443. yew
408. vulture	426. voluntary	444. yore
409. wager	427. wistful	445. you've
410. wallet	428. woeful	446. zenith
411. wane	429. womb	447. zephyr
412. wantonness	430. workmanship	448. zigzag
413. wary	431. worshipper	449. zinc
414. weal	432. wrangful	450. Zion

## APPENDIX B

TABLE 6

MATCHED INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH GRADE PUPILS  
IN THE JASPER COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

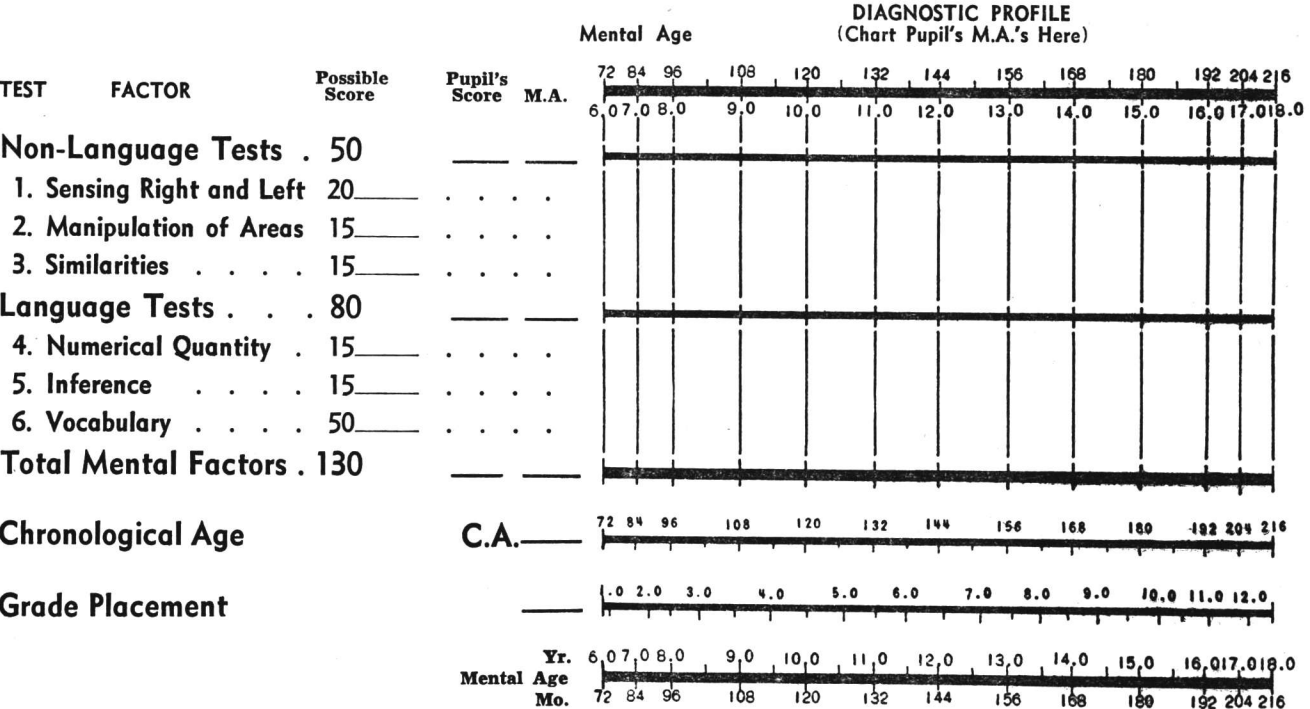
Pupil Number	Group 1	Group 2	Difference
1	106	105	1
2	101	100	1
3	98	96	2
4	97	99	2
5	96	97	-1
6	89	92	-3
7	88	86	2
8	88	86	3
9	85	81	4
10	78	80	-2
11	78	76	2
12	76	74	2
13	75	74	1
14	69	68	1
15	69	67	2
16	66	67	-1
17	65	63	2
18	63	61	2
Means	83.38	82.28	1.10
Per Cent Difference			1.34

CALIFORNIA SHORT-FORM TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY  
ELEMENTARY S-FORM

Devised by Elizabeth T. Sullivan, Willis W. Clark, and Ernest W. Tiegs

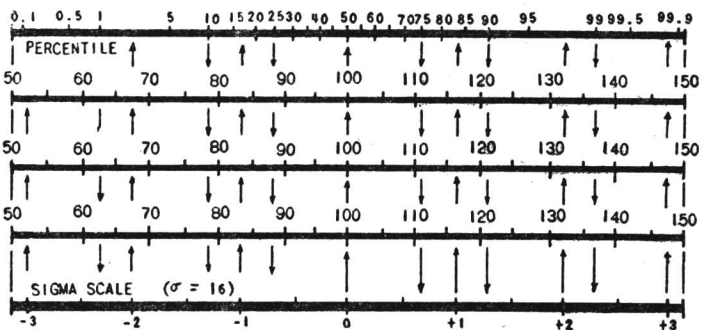
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: Boy-Girl  
School \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Birthday \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

PRE-TEST FACTOR Poss. Pupil's  
Score Score  
A. Visual Acuity . . . . 40 \_\_\_\_\_ 0 28 29 40  
Low Average High



QUOTIENT DATA

Non-Language I.Q. (M.A. ÷ C.A.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Language I.Q. (M.A. ÷ C.A.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Total I.Q. (M.A. ÷ C.A.) \_\_\_\_\_



# PRE-TEST A.

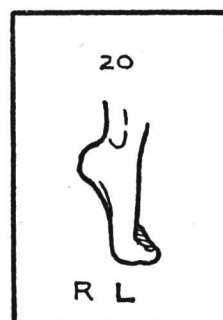
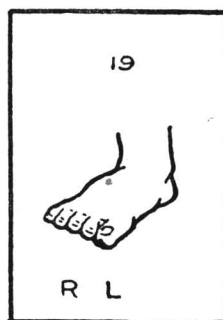
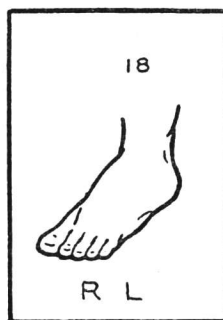
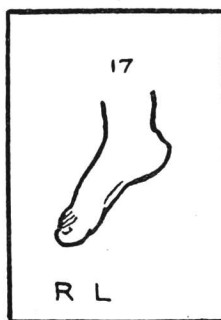
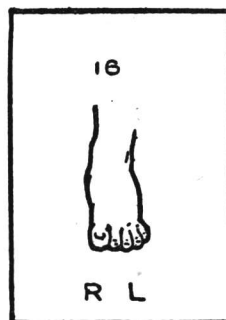
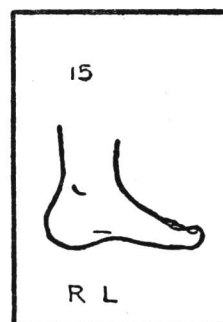
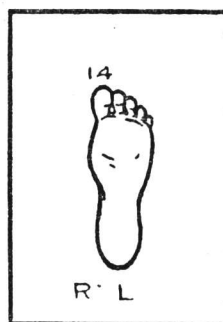
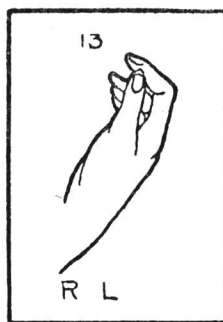
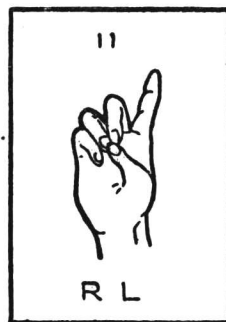
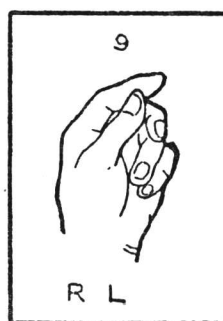
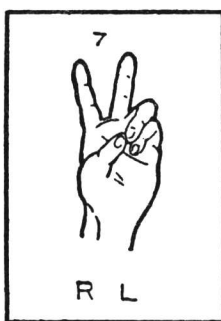
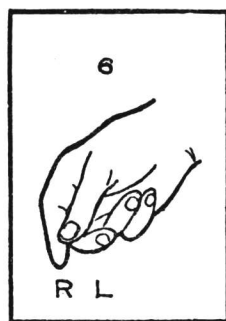
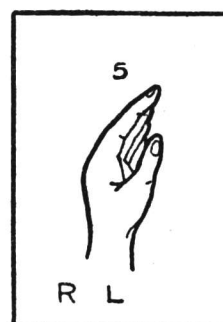
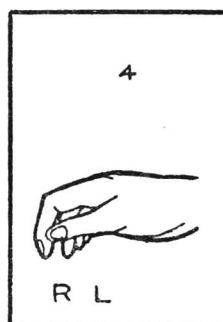
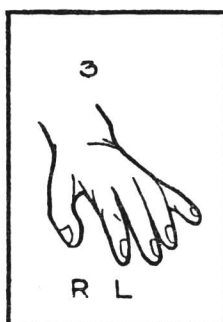
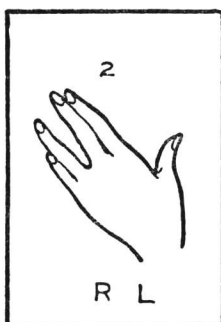
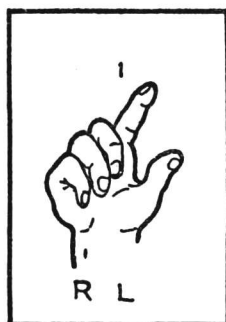
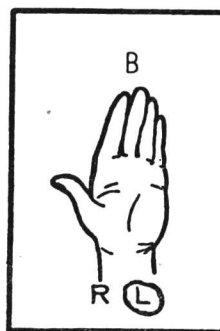
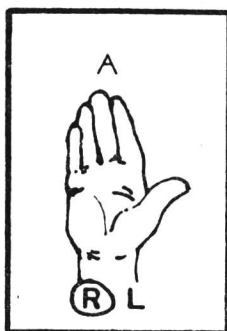
**Directions:** In each group of letters, draw a ring around the letters or numbers which are the same as in the first row of that group.

- A.                      B           K           L           4
- S    (B)    O    (L)    E    (4)    R    (K)    M
- 
1.                      A           X           O           2
- Z    2    N    H    X    O    S    A    Y
- 
2.                      C           D           T           6
- K    6    N    J    C    T    H    D    S
- 
3.                      P           5           D           S
- D    G    5    S    X    B    R    V    P
- 
4.                      G           A           R           7
- R    O    E    7    A    C    S    G    F
- 
5.                      E           D           F           3
- F    H    3    C    B    E    T    D    X
- 
6.                      K           Q           A           8
- Q    P    8    V    K    H    A    E    O
- 
7.                      H           9           L           R
- S    L    E    R    J    H    9    M    7
- 
8.                      O           Y           S           P
- Y    V    K    O    Q    J    P    X    5
- 
9.                      .           .           .           .
- S    B    T    R    V    D    6    X    8
- 
10.                     .           .           .           .
- M    W    T    N    K    4    L    E    Z

Pre-Test A. Score (number right).....

# TEST 1.

**Directions:** Draw a ring around the letter R under all right hands and feet. Draw a ring around the letter L under all left hands and feet.













Test 1. Score (number right).....






## TEST 2.






**Directions:** In each row find a drawing which is the same as the first drawing. Put an **×** under it and write its number on the line to the right.






**A**






1  1  2  3  4  3 ☒ 3






1  1  2  3  4  1




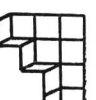

2  1  2  3  4  3




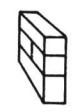

3  1  2  3  4  3






4  1  2  3  4  4






5  1  2  3  4  5






6  1  2  3  4  6






7  1  2  3  4  7






8  1  2  3  4  8






9  1  2  3  4  9






10  1  2  3  4  10

11  1  2  3  4  11

12  1  2  3  4  12

13  1  2  3  4  13

14  1  2  3  4  14

15  1  2  3  4  15

Test 2. Score (number right).....

# TEST 3.

Directions: The first three things in each row are alike in some way. Find another thing in the same row which belongs with them. Put an X under it, and write its number on the line to the right.

**A**

1	2 X	3	4	2	A	

**1**

1	2	3	4			

**2**

1	2	3	4			

**3**

1	2	3	4			

**4**

1	2	3	4			

**5**

1	2	3	4		

**6**

1	2	3	4			

**7**

1	2	3	4			

**8**

1	2	3	4		8

**9**

1	2	3	4		9

**10**

1	2	3	4		10

**11**

1	2	3	4		11

**12**

1	2	3	4		12

**13**

1	2	3	4			13

**14**

1	2	3	4		14

**15**

1	2	3	4			15

Test 3. Score (number right).....



# TEST 4.

**Directions:** Work these problems. Use the side of this page to figure on if you need to. See sample problem A. (Read the problem.) The correct answer is 8, so the letter *b* is written on the line to the right.

- A. There are 5 birds in the tree and 3 birds on the fence. How many birds are there?

Ans.: a 2    b 8    c 15    d 7    b A

1. Tom has 5 marbles. Bob has 4 marbles. Bill has 3 marbles. How many marbles do all three boys have

Ans.: a 1    b 2    c 12    d 60    1

2. Tickets to the kite show cost 10 cents. Jim's big brother bought 2 tickets. How much did he pay for them?

Ans.: a 20¢    b 2¢    c 12¢    d 8¢    2

3. Ben earns 4 dollars each month helping his father after school. He has earned 16 dollars. How many months has he been working?

Ans.: a 20    b 64    c \$4    d 4    3

4. Seventy girl scouts were divided into 5 groups of equal size. How many girls were there in each group?

Ans.: a 15    b 14    c 20    d 3    4

5. How many marbles can you buy for 25 cents at the rate of 3 for 5 cents?

Ans.: a 15    b 75    c 33    d 40    5

6. Two boys had a watermelon stand at the ball game. They had 50 cents in the cash box to start with. They sold 40 slices of melon at 5 cents a slice. How much should they have in the cash box at the end of the day?

Ans.: a \$2.00    b 80¢    c \$3.00    d \$2.50    6

7. Baseball mits which usually sold for 65 cents were sold for a short time for 25 cents less. Frank bought a mit at the lower price and gave the clerk 50 cents. How much change should he get back?

Ans.: a 25¢    b 20¢    c 10¢    d 5¢    7

8. At Camp No. 9 it took 10 boy scouts 3 days to set up camp. At Camp No. 12 the camp must be set up in one day. How many boys will be needed to do the work?

Ans.: a 3    b 30    c 27    d 13    8

9. George lives one-fourth of a mile from school. He goes home at noon for lunch. How far does he walk each day going to and from school?

Ans.: a 1/2 mi.    b 1 mi.    c 3/4 mi.    d 1 1/2 mi.    9

10. A newsboy delivered papers to 30 customers for a month. At the end of the month he collected \$15. How much did each customer pay?

Ans.: a 50¢    b \$2.00    c 5¢    d \$5.00    10

11. There are 20 girls in the Sunday school class. Each week each girl gives 5 cents to go toward a fund for needy families. How much will all the girls give in 5 weeks?

Ans.: a \$1.00    b 25¢    c \$5.00    d \$7.50    11

12. Richard saw a bicycle advertised for \$21 at one-third off for cash. How much money will he need to buy it?

Ans.: a \$14.00    b \$7.00    c \$18.00    d \$9.00    12

13. How much will your mother have to pay for the cleaning of a rug 9 ft. wide and 12 ft. long at the rate of 20 cents a square foot?

Ans.: a \$8.40    b \$1.08    c \$4.20    d \$21.60    13

14. In a field meet, 20 events were listed for the day. Pupils from your school won 60 per cent of the events. How many events did you lose?

Ans.: a 4    b 3    c 8    d 12    14

15. A swimming pool is 60 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. The water in the pool is 4 ft. deep on the average. How long will it take to fill the pool if the water runs in at the rate of 90 cubic feet a minute?

Ans.: a 80 min.    b 5 min.    c 26 min.    d 45 min.    15

Test 4. Score (number right).....

## TEST 5.

**Directions:** Read each group of statements and draw a line under the correct answer. Write its number on the line to the right. See sample 0.

0. If the sun shines it is day.

The sun shines. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> It will not rain      <sup>2</sup> It is day

<sup>3</sup> The moon may shine tonight      2 0

1. All four-footed creatures are animals

All horses are four-footed. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> Creatures other than horses can walk

<sup>2</sup> All horses can walk

<sup>3</sup> All horses are animals      \_\_\_\_\_ 1

2. Either the sun moves around the earth or the earth moves around the sun.

But the sun does not move around the earth. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> The earth moves around the moon

<sup>2</sup> The earth moves around the sun

<sup>3</sup> The sun is larger than the earth      \_\_\_\_\_ 2

3. Manuel runs faster than Harry.

Burt runs faster than Harry.

Which is the slowest of the three?

<sup>1</sup> Burt      <sup>2</sup> Manuel      <sup>3</sup> Harry      \_\_\_\_\_ 3

4. Jane is taller than Helen. Helen is taller than Barbara.

Which is the tallest: Jane, Helen, or Barbara?

<sup>1</sup> Helen      <sup>2</sup> Jane      <sup>3</sup> Barbara      \_\_\_\_\_ 4

5. All mammals are vertebrates

The cow is a mammal. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> Some vertebrates live on land

<sup>2</sup> Some mammals live in water

<sup>3</sup> The cow is a vertebrate      \_\_\_\_\_ 5

6. A is either B or C.

A is not C. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> A is not B      <sup>2</sup> A is B      <sup>3</sup> C is B      \_\_\_\_\_ 6

7. Either your cousin is older than you, or the same age, or younger.

But your cousin is not older, nor is he younger. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> Your cousin is younger than you

<sup>2</sup> Your cousin is older than you

<sup>3</sup> Your cousin is the same age as you      \_\_\_\_\_ 7

8. All circles are round figures.

The figure is not round. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> It is not a circle      <sup>2</sup> It is oval

<sup>3</sup> It is either a square or a triangle      \_\_\_\_\_ 8

9. All metals are solids.

Gold is a metal. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> Gold is valuable      <sup>2</sup> Gold is a solid

<sup>3</sup> Metals are usually heavy      \_\_\_\_\_ 9

10. Some fishes fly.

No birds are fishes. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> All creatures that fly are fishes or birds

<sup>2</sup> No fishes resemble birds

<sup>3</sup> Creatures other than birds can fly      \_\_\_\_\_ 10

11. Three boys are up on a ladder.

Tom is farther up the ladder than Paul.

Jim is farther up than Tom.

Which boy is in the middle position on the ladder?

<sup>1</sup> Tom      <sup>2</sup> Paul      <sup>3</sup> Jim      \_\_\_\_\_ 11

12. George Washington was a skillful general. George Washington was President of the United States. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> Skilled generals make good presidents

<sup>2</sup> One President of the United States was a skillful general

<sup>3</sup> Good presidents make skillful generals \_\_\_\_\_ 12

13. A is situated to the east of B.

B is situated to the east of C. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> C is situated close to A

<sup>2</sup> A is situated to the east of C

<sup>3</sup> C is nearer to A than to B      \_\_\_\_\_ 13

14. He is either honest or dishonest.

But he is not dishonest. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> He is desirable for a position

<sup>2</sup> He comes of honest people

<sup>3</sup> He is honest      \_\_\_\_\_ 14

15. A is equal to B.

B is equal to C. Therefore

<sup>1</sup> B is larger than C      <sup>2</sup> A is equal to C

<sup>3</sup> A is equal to B plus C      \_\_\_\_\_ 15

Test 5. Score (number right).....

# TEST 6.

**Directions:** Draw a line under the word which means the same or about the same as the first word. Write the number of this word on the line to the right, as:

- |              |   |            |                   |   |          |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------------|---|----------|
| 0. blossom   | <sup>1</sup> tree <sup>2</sup> vine<br><sup>3</sup> flower <sup>4</sup> garden            | <u>3</u> 0 | 26. endeavor      | <sup>1</sup> help <sup>2</sup> hero<br><sup>3</sup> attempt <sup>4</sup> harm                 | _____ 26 |
| 1. journey   | <sup>1</sup> state <sup>2</sup> travel<br><sup>3</sup> end <sup>4</sup> fair              | _____ 1    | 27. conclusion    | <sup>1</sup> settlement <sup>2</sup> end<br><sup>3</sup> journey <sup>4</sup> right           | _____ 27 |
| 2. law       | <sup>1</sup> rules <sup>2</sup> power<br><sup>3</sup> able <sup>4</sup> help              | _____ 2    | 28. obscure       | <sup>1</sup> clear <sup>2</sup> hidden<br><sup>3</sup> odd <sup>4</sup> quaint                | _____ 28 |
| 3. always    | <sup>1</sup> larger <sup>2</sup> forever<br><sup>3</sup> know <sup>4</sup> apart          | _____ 3    | 29. extraordinary | <sup>1</sup> prefer <sup>2</sup> unusual<br><sup>3</sup> particular <sup>4</sup> favorable    | _____ 29 |
| 4. almost    | <sup>1</sup> rarely <sup>2</sup> never<br><sup>3</sup> now <sup>4</sup> nearly            | _____ 4    | 30. location      | <sup>1</sup> relieve <sup>2</sup> choice<br><sup>3</sup> view <sup>4</sup> situation          | _____ 30 |
| 5. alarm     | <sup>1</sup> blame <sup>2</sup> signal<br><sup>3</sup> address <sup>4</sup> comfort       | _____ 5    | 31. imaginary     | <sup>1</sup> existing <sup>2</sup> trifling<br><sup>3</sup> unreal <sup>4</sup> substantial   | _____ 31 |
| 6. damage    | <sup>1</sup> manage <sup>2</sup> collect<br><sup>3</sup> injure <sup>4</sup> recover      | _____ 6    | 32. escort        | <sup>1</sup> avoid <sup>2</sup> occasion<br><sup>3</sup> attend <sup>4</sup> remain           | _____ 32 |
| 7. announce  | <sup>1</sup> keep <sup>2</sup> publish<br><sup>3</sup> reform <sup>4</sup> destroy        | _____ 7    | 33. merit         | <sup>1</sup> deserve <sup>2</sup> merry<br><sup>3</sup> desire <sup>4</sup> just              | _____ 33 |
| 8. improve   | <sup>1</sup> make <sup>2</sup> better<br><sup>3</sup> satisfy <sup>4</sup> admit          | _____ 8    | 34. compile       | <sup>1</sup> aid <sup>2</sup> ample<br><sup>3</sup> collect <sup>4</sup> answer               | _____ 34 |
| 9. difficult | <sup>1</sup> different <sup>2</sup> pleasant<br><sup>3</sup> hard <sup>4</sup> task       | _____ 9    | 35. console       | <sup>1</sup> empower <sup>2</sup> reduce<br><sup>3</sup> order <sup>4</sup> comfort           | _____ 35 |
| 10. despair  | <sup>1</sup> mind <sup>2</sup> time<br><sup>3</sup> past <sup>4</sup> hopeless            | _____ 10   | 36. legislator    | <sup>1</sup> elector <sup>2</sup> lawmaker<br><sup>3</sup> minor <sup>4</sup> citizen         | _____ 36 |
| 11. consent  | <sup>1</sup> occur <sup>2</sup> offer<br><sup>3</sup> oppose <sup>4</sup> agree           | _____ 11   | 37. revert        | <sup>1</sup> persist <sup>2</sup> perplex<br><sup>3</sup> return <sup>4</sup> unknown         | _____ 37 |
| 12. portion  | <sup>1</sup> collect <sup>2</sup> part<br><sup>3</sup> make <sup>4</sup> refer            | _____ 12   | 38. significance  | <sup>1</sup> prevention <sup>2</sup> treatment<br><sup>3</sup> meaning <sup>4</sup> certainty | _____ 38 |
| 13. amuse    | <sup>1</sup> afford <sup>2</sup> gift<br><sup>3</sup> game <sup>4</sup> please            | _____ 13   | 39. petulant      | <sup>1</sup> oppressive <sup>2</sup> stagnant<br><sup>3</sup> sprightly <sup>4</sup> peevish  | _____ 39 |
| 14. lack     | <sup>1</sup> use <sup>2</sup> want<br><sup>3</sup> admit <sup>4</sup> apart               | _____ 14   | 40. dispute       | <sup>1</sup> disturb <sup>2</sup> question<br><sup>3</sup> subdue <sup>4</sup> disguise       | _____ 40 |
| 15. cease    | <sup>1</sup> consent <sup>2</sup> concert<br><sup>3</sup> stop <sup>4</sup> strain        | _____ 15   | 41. deplete       | <sup>1</sup> complete <sup>2</sup> final<br><sup>3</sup> exhaust <sup>4</sup> fearless        | _____ 41 |
| 16. disguise | <sup>1</sup> reveal <sup>2</sup> declare<br><sup>3</sup> show <sup>4</sup> mask           | _____ 16   | 42. compassionate | <sup>1</sup> respectful <sup>2</sup> free<br><sup>3</sup> sly <sup>4</sup> kind               | _____ 42 |
| 17. distinct | <sup>1</sup> success <sup>2</sup> clear<br><sup>3</sup> interest <sup>4</sup> noticed     | _____ 17   | 43. deter         | <sup>1</sup> meddle <sup>2</sup> applaud<br><sup>3</sup> hinder <sup>4</sup> reline           | _____ 43 |
| 18. sincere  | <sup>1</sup> satisfactory <sup>2</sup> genuine<br><sup>3</sup> hopeful <sup>4</sup> noble | _____ 18   | 44. complex       | <sup>1</sup> simple <sup>2</sup> compliment<br><sup>3</sup> complexion <sup>4</sup> mixed     | _____ 44 |
| 19. lofty    | <sup>1</sup> tone <sup>2</sup> high<br><sup>3</sup> example <sup>4</sup> toil             | _____ 19   | 45. dispatch      | <sup>1</sup> discount <sup>2</sup> mood<br><sup>3</sup> relieve <sup>4</sup> haste            | _____ 45 |
| 20. extend   | <sup>1</sup> refuse <sup>2</sup> remain<br><sup>3</sup> lengthen <sup>4</sup> revert      | _____ 20   | 46. venerable     | <sup>1</sup> admirable <sup>2</sup> aged<br><sup>3</sup> youthful <sup>4</sup> reliable       | _____ 46 |
| 21. condemn  | <sup>1</sup> false <sup>2</sup> blame<br><sup>3</sup> oppose <sup>4</sup> alarm           | _____ 21   | 47. conceited     | <sup>1</sup> variable <sup>2</sup> connected<br><sup>3</sup> vain <sup>4</sup> conquest       | _____ 47 |
| 22. humble   | <sup>1</sup> secure <sup>2</sup> dwelling<br><sup>3</sup> lowly <sup>4</sup> proud        | _____ 22   | 48. malign        | <sup>1</sup> insure <sup>2</sup> slander<br><sup>3</sup> muffle <sup>4</sup> invade           | _____ 48 |
| 23. expert   | <sup>1</sup> average <sup>2</sup> master<br><sup>3</sup> business <sup>4</sup> student    | _____ 23   | 49. facile        | <sup>1</sup> fragile <sup>2</sup> futile<br><sup>3</sup> easy <sup>4</sup> remote             | _____ 49 |
| 24. apply    | <sup>1</sup> piece <sup>2</sup> use<br><sup>3</sup> correct <sup>4</sup> mean             | _____ 24   | 50. empower       | <sup>1</sup> enlarge <sup>2</sup> permit<br><sup>3</sup> surpass <sup>4</sup> indulge         | _____ 50 |
| 25. legal    | <sup>1</sup> lawful <sup>2</sup> court<br><sup>3</sup> lawyer <sup>4</sup> humane         | _____ 25   |                   |   |          |

Test 6. Score (number right).....



# METROPOLITAN ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

## ADVANCED BATTERY—COMPLETE: FORM A

(Revised)

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Adv.  
 Compl.  
**A**  
 (Revised)

### For Grades 7 and 8

Name ..... Date ..... 19...

Grade ..... Age ..... yrs ... mos. Teacher .....

School ..... City ..... State .....

TEST	SCORE	GRADE EQUIVA- LENT	AGE EQUIVA- LENT
1. Reading			
2. Vocabulary			
Average Reading	X		
3. Arithmetic Fundamentals			
4. Arithmetic Problems			
Average Arithmetic	X		
5. English			
I. Language Usage	<i>Enter one or the other score, not both. (Parts I and II)</i>		
II. Punct. and Cap.			
III. Grammar			
6. Literature			
7. History and Civics			
8. Geography			
9. Spelling			
Total			

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**31-33.** The heavens are mapped out into divisions of stars called "constellations." The imaginary boundaries of a constellation meet those of surrounding (31) ( ) 31  
The entire heaven is covered with constellations, and ( ) 32  
every (32) in the heaven belongs to some (33) or ( ) 33  
other. . . . . ( ) 33

**34-35.** It is the duty of the courts, which are the judicial branch of government, to provide a place where disputes may be settled in a just and orderly way and where punishment may be meted out to those who deserve it. The (34) are an important means of (35) ( ) 34  
against disorder and tyranny. . . . . ( ) 35

**36-38.** Where reducing the price of an article a few cents will vastly increase its consumption or a rise of a few cents will correspondingly decrease it, the demand ( ) 36  
for the article is said to be elastic. However, where ( ) 37  
(36) in price are met by only slight changes in (37), ( ) 38  
the demand is said to be (38). . . . . ( ) 38

**Directions.** Read each paragraph. Then read the questions below it. Write the answer to each question *in the parentheses after it*. You may read the paragraph again if you wish to. Each question can be answered by one word or, at most, a few words. You should get the answer to each question from the paragraph itself.

Canals can be dug in almost any level plain, but they cost so much that it pays to build a canal only where there is sure to be a large amount of freight. Canal traffic is always slow; for if fast steamboats were used, the waves which they cause would soon wear away the banks and fill the canals. Often barges are used in great numbers, and are slowly drawn by tugboats, horses, donkeys, or even men. In densely populated plains like those of China, Japan, and Europe, even such slow transportation by inland waterways is important.

39. What kind of boats should *not* be used in canals?..( ) 39
40. What is the name of the kind of boat that is used to carry freight in canals?.....( ) 40
41. What would be injured if boats moved rapidly in canals?.....( ) 41
42. What must be made sure of before a canal is built?..( ) 42
43. In what kinds of places is transportation by canal important?.....( ) 43
44. What makes it inadvisable to build canals ordinarily?.....( ) 44
45. What are the "inland waterways" referred to in the last sentence?.....( ) 45

The tulip tree is a favorite with lumbermen, not only because the trunks are long and straight but also because they are "clean" to a great height. By a clean trunk is meant one that is free from limbs, so that the lumber made from it will be free from knots; for knots appear in the wood where limbs grow out from the trunk of a tree.

46. If you see many knots in lumber, what do you know about the tree from which the lumber was made? .. ( ) 46
47. The trunk of a tree is "clean" if it has no (?) for a great height above the ground. .... ( ) 47
48. Besides being "clean," why is the tulip-tree trunk good for lumber? .... ( ) 48

As the sugar in a maple tree is manufactured by the leaves, it passes down from the leaves into the trunk and roots of the tree, and is stored in the living cells of these parts in the form of starch. Then when food is needed in the spring to enable the buds to grow and expand into blossoms and leaves, and to produce the seeds, the starch is changed back to sugar, which is dissolved out of the storage cells and carried upward in the sap.

49. What things do the buds on the tree change to? ... ( ) 49
50. What does the sugar change to in the tree? .... ( ) 50
51. What part of the tree makes the sugar? .... ( ) 51
52. During what season is the starch stored in the tree without being used? .... ( ) 52

Long may you stand before my door,  
O kindly neighbors garbed in green,  
And bend with rustling welcome o'er  
The many friends who pass between;  
And when the little children play,  
Look down with gracious mien.

53. How did the "neighbors garbed in green" welcome friends? .... ( ) 53
54. Where did the children play? .... ( ) 54
55. What word in the poem means "appearance"? .... ( ) 55

**STOP!**

NO. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	57	58	59	60	61	63
NO. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55													
Score	64	65	67	68	70	72	73	75	77	79	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100													

No. attempted. ....

No. wrong. ....

No. right. ....



## TEST 2. VOCABULARY

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each question write the number of the word that makes the sentence true.

**Sample.** *Big* means the same as — 1 bad 2 pretty 3 large 4 tiny( )

1. A *mountain* is part of — 1 a city 2 the earth 3 the sea 4 a hill( ) 1
2. *Dangerous* means — 1 courageous 2 healthy 3 careful 4 perilous( ) 2
3. *From* means — 1 toward 2 to 3 out of 4 into .....( ) 3
4. *New* means — 1 recent 2 nice 3 smart 4 noisy .....( ) 4
5. A *supply* is a — 1 need 2 help 3 prayer 4 quantity .....( ) 5
6. To *shield* means to — 1 arm 2 shift 3 conflict 4 protect ... ( ) 6
7. *Peace* means — 1 part 2 scorn 3 loyalty 4 calm .....( ) 7
8. To *appear* means to — 1 seem 2 vanish 3 blame 4 soften .. ( ) 8
9. *Courage* means — 1 indifference 2 loyalty 3 bravery 4 patience( ) 9
10. To *depend* is to — 1 rely 2 race 3 fear 4 help .....( ) 10
11. To be *patient* is to be — 1 ill 2 evident 3 uncomplaining 4 rude( ) 11
12. *Furious* describes a — 1 building 2 storm 3 story 4 picture .. ( ) 12
13. To *tax* means to — 1 charge 2 teach 3 disappear 4 collect .. ( ) 13
14. A *message* is a — 1 rule 2 communication 3 tree 4 paper .. ( ) 14
15. To *compare* is to — 1 grumble 2 finish 3 direct 4 liken ....( ) 15
16. To *dream* is to — 1 wake 2 plan 3 fear 4 fancy .....( ) 16
17. An *idea* is a — 1 date 2 panic 3 thought 4 statue .....( ) 17
18. A *stubborn* boy is — 1 studious 2 forgiving 3 obstinate 4 strong( ) 18
19. He *warns* means he — 1 heats 2 endangers 3 trusts 4 cautions( ) 19
20. To *long for* means to — 1 extend 2 crave 3 look 4 envy ... ( ) 20
21. *Probably* means — 1 surely 2 exactly 3 likely 4 assuredly .. ( ) 21
22. The *effect* means the — 1 exertion 2 declaration 3 concern 4 result( ) 22
23. To *admit* is to — 1 proceed 2 acknowledge 3 conduct 4 warm( ) 23
24. I *defeat* means I — 1 reduce 2 overcome 3 defend 4 dare .. ( ) 24
25. To *plead* means to — 1 appeal 2 fold 3 promise 4 pretend( ) 25
26. To *relieve* means to — 1 ease 2 abandon 3 remedy 4 taste( ) 26
27. To *consider* means to — 1 agree 2 decide 3 think over 4 send( ) 27
28. To *lack* means to — 1 lose 2 need 3 tire 4 grieve .....( ) 28
29. A *fault* is — 1 a defect 2 a fairy 3 a dread 4 an accident ... ( ) 29
30. A *prospect* is an — 1 outlook 2 esteem 3 examination 4 attack( ) 30
31. *Intention* means — 1 purpose 2 indifference 3 consideration  
4 discovery .....( ) 31
32. To *refresh* means to — 1 bend 2 freeze 3 invigorate 4 enroll( ) 32
33. A *refuge* is a — 1 remedy 2 rubbish 3 debt 4 retreat .....( ) 33



34. *Thus* means — 1 rarely 2 and 3 so 4 however .....( ) 34
35. *Devotion* means — 1 hope 2 affection 3 suffrage 4 ambition( ) 35
36. A *conference* is a — 1 federation 2 discussion 3 conflict 4 speech( ) 36
37. *Vigilance* means — 1 triumph 2 power 3 irregularity 4 watchfulness( ) 37
38. *Ample* means — 1 rare 2 amber 3 brilliant 4 sufficient.....( ) 38
39. To *prolong* is to — 1 shorten 2 encourage 3 lengthen 4 precede( ) 39
40. *Leisure* means — 1 ease 2 sport 3 work 4 contentment ....( ) 40
41. To *endeavor* means to — 1 endear 2 tempt 3 lift 4 try ....( ) 41
42. He *detects* means he — 1 discovers 2 explores 3 withdraws 4 stops( ) 42
43. *Observation* means — 1 reservation 2 saving 3 notice 4 review( ) 43
44. To *withstand* means to — 1 refrain 2 rise 3 resist 4 support( ) 44
45. *Legitimate* means — 1 traditional 2 lawful 3 selfish 4 merciful( ) 45
46. A *grimace* is a — 1 monster 2 tool 3 wry face 4 disaster ... ( ) 46
47. To *persevere* means to — 1 influence 2 secure 3 persist 4 perspire( ) 47
48. *Sensitive* means — 1 sensible 2 sensational 3 wise 4 impressible( ) 48
49. To *refrain* is to — 1 sing 2 reform 3 revere 4 forbear .....( ) 49
50. *Accordingly* means — 1 consequently 2 since 3 formerly 4 unless( ) 50
51. A *resolution* is — 1 a promise 2 a rebellion 3 an echo 4 a decision( ) 51
52. To *vouchsafe* is to — 1 share 2 guard 3 guarantee 4 save ..( ) 52
53. *Inveterate* means — 1 habitual 2 ancient 3 offensive 4 ill ..( ) 53
54. A *mediator* is — 1 a gladiator 2 an intercessor 3 a medicine  
4 a heater .....( ) 54
55. *Sufficient* means — 1 sudden 2 endurable 3 adequate 4 plenteous( ) 55
56. To *incline* is to — 1 imply 2 rest 3 sleep 4 lean .....( ) 56
57. To *bolster* means to — 1 separate 2 support 3 tackle 4 sneak( ) 57
58. *Heinous* means — 1 steep 2 offensive 3 lofty 4 careless ....( ) 58
59. *Consistent* means — 1 easy 2 harmonious 3 considerate 4 exact( ) 59
60. *Transient* means — 1 luminous 2 fleeting 3 habitual 4 frequent( ) 60
61. To *ruminate* means to — 1 search 2 destroy 3 ponder 4 thunder( ) 61
62. To *mitigate* means to — 1 lessen 2 walk 3 tackle 4 inspect( ) 62
63. To *requite* means to — 1 release 2 recompense 3 save 4 calm( ) 63
64. *Servile* means — 1 advantageous 2 crowded 3 sluggish 4 menial( ) 64
65. To *diffuse* means to — 1 upset 2 be enough 3 spread 4 disagree( ) 65

## STOP!

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65			
Score	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	69	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	82	84	85	87	89	90	92	93	95	97	99	100			

No. attempted .....

No. wrong .....

No. right .....

**TEST 3. ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS**

**Directions.** Work each example and write the answer in the box near it. If you have to copy your answer, be sure to copy it correctly. *Reduce all improper fractions to mixed numbers, and all fractions to lowest terms.*

1. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r} 29699 \\ 88687 \\ 99899 \\ 87739 \\ 42478 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 763811 \\ 464762 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. **Multiply**

$$\begin{array}{r} 5978 \\ 87 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



4.

$$38 \overline{) 76114}$$

5.

$$78 \overline{) 11638}$$

6.

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} =$$

7.

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} =$$

8. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{3}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 9\frac{3}{5} \\ 4\frac{1}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.

$$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

11. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.

$$4\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{3} =$$

13.

$$8 \times 2\frac{3}{4} =$$

14.

$$\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$$

15.

$$10 \times 2\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{7}{8} =$$

16.

$$1\frac{3}{5} \div 1\frac{3}{5} =$$

17.

$$\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{3}{4} =$$

18.

$$\frac{1}{7} \div 7 =$$

19.

$$3\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{4} =$$

20. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r} .35 \\ .224 \\ .0542 \\ 325.042 \\ .9 \\ .0025 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

21.  $.45 + \frac{2}{3} + .83\frac{1}{2} =$

22.  $8.7 + 20 + .325 + .05 =$

23.  $\$81 - \$3.62 =$  \$

24.  $8.7 - .645 =$

25.  $\frac{1}{4} - .03 =$

26.  $5 \times .3 =$

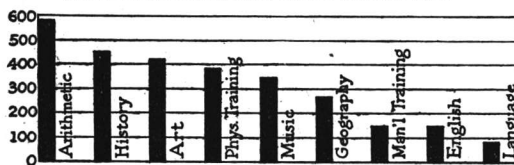
27.  $100 \times 55.4 =$

28.  $9 \overline{) .72}$

29.  $.004 \overline{) .0324}$

30.  $1.25 \overline{) 87.5}$

SCHOOL SUBJECTS BEST LIKED IN ONE CITY

31. Which subject was liked best? ..... 32. About how many pupils liked physical training best? ..... 33. Which was liked by most pupils, geography or music? ..... 

34. 25% of 16 =

35.  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of 90 =

36. 8% of 20 =

37. 150% of 380 =

38. 27 is 18% of —

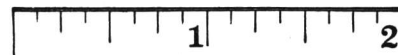
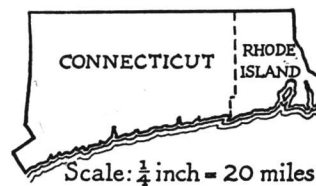
39. 1 ft. =  in.

40. 1 pk. =  qt.

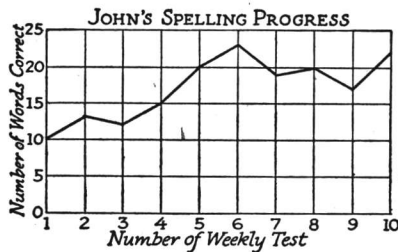
41. Add  
2 ft. 4 in.  
3 ft. 8 in.  
4 ft. 6 in.

42. How much must be added to 6 lb. 9 oz. to make 14 lb.? ..... 

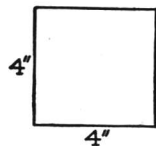
43. 4 ft. 4 in. =  ft.

44. What is the distance in miles across the northern border of both Connecticut and Rhode Island? .....  mi.

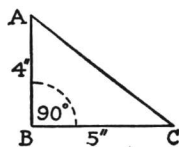
The graph below shows the number of words spelled by John Marks on each of 10 weekly spelling tests of 25 words.



45. On which two weeks did John spell correctly the same number of words? .....
46. The largest gain in one week was — .....



47. The above figure is called a — .....
48. Its perimeter is — ..... in.
49. Its area is — ..... sq. in.



50. The area of the above figure is — ..... sq. in.
51. Line  $AC$  is called the — .....

52. Find the average of 5,   
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, .....

53. Selling price = \$2,500  
Rate of  
commission = 18%   
Commission = — ..

54. Principal = \$800  
Time = 1 yr. 3 mo.  
Rate =  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$    
Interest = — ...

55. Marked price = \$425  
Discounts = 15%  
and 20%   
Net price = — ..

56. Principal = \$570  
Time = 30 da.  
Rate = 6%   
Amount = — ...

57. Assessed value = \$12,000  
Tax rate = \$2.32 per  
\$100   
Tax = — .....

58.  $2x - 4 = 12$  .....

59.  $8x - 4x - 9x + 7x =$

60.  $\frac{2}{3}n + 8 = 10$  .....

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Score	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63		
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60										
Score	64	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	92	93										

No. attempted. ....

No. wrong. ....

No. right. ....

## TEST 4. ARITHMETIC PROBLEMS

**Directions.** Work each problem and write the answer in the box after the problem. Do your work in the margin at the right of the page.

1. My mother bought a gallon can of maple syrup, which she put into pint jars. How many pint jars did she use? .....   <sub>1</sub>
2. A bill for pencils for our school store was \$4.32. If the pencils were 3¢ each, how many should we have received? .....   <sub>2</sub>
3. Apples are selling at 4 for 10¢. How much should I pay for 2 dozen? .....   ¢ <sub>3</sub>
4. Emil's father got 18 baskets of berries. He said he would give a quarter of them to his brother and a quarter to a neighbor and keep the rest. How many baskets was he going to keep? .....   <sub>4</sub>
5. Nellie practices her music lessons  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour every day. How many hours of practicing does she do in 7 days? .....   hr. <sub>5</sub>
6. Mr. Nelson bought a table for \$12.75. He paid \$1.50 to have it carted to his shop. He spent \$1.69 to repaint it. He sold it for \$20.00. How much did he gain on it? \$  <sub>6</sub>
7. Nan was told to buy 8 pounds of nuts for a party. If they come in 8-ounce boxes, how many boxes should she buy? .....   <sub>7</sub>
8. Mother sent Mary to the store for  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of vinegar. How many quarts did she get?   qt. <sub>8</sub>
9. John paid 25¢ for his lettuce seed. He sold 78 heads of lettuce for 5¢ a head. How much did he make on his lettuce? ..... \$  <sub>9</sub>
10. Mrs. Hall bought a  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -yard piece of cotton cloth and a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -yard piece. How much did she buy all together? .....   yd. <sub>10</sub>
11. Mr. Lane bought a new flagpole for his front yard. It is  $28\frac{7}{8}$  feet long. If he puts it  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet into the ground, how many feet of the pole will be above ground? .....   ft. <sub>11</sub>
12. If Bert puts 25¢ in the bank each week, how much money will he save in a year? ..... \$  <sub>12</sub>
13. After each sale of dress goods, the clerk marked on a little tag the amount of material left. If  $2\frac{7}{8}$  yards were sold from a piece containing  $10\frac{3}{4}$  yards, what should the clerk write on the tag? .....   yd. <sub>13</sub>

14. Bob worked  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours on Monday,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours on Tuesday, and 4 hours on Thursday. At 40¢ an hour, how much did he earn? . . . . \$  14
15. How many pieces,  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard in length, could you cut from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of linen? . . . .  15
16. What will ice cream for 256 persons cost if you allow 1 quart of ice cream for 8 persons and pay \$2.00 a gallon for it? . . . . \$  16
17. To go to Morristown, which is 30.8 miles from New York City, you pass through South Orange, which is 14.9 miles from New York City. How far is it from South Orange to Morristown? . . . .  mi. 17
18. Nancy had the following marks in her mid-term tests: 92, 68, 84, 74, and 100. What was her average mark? . . . .  18
19. Newton is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles north of camp, and Andover is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Newton. How far is it from camp to Andover and back?  mi. 19
20. My father earns \$240 a month. We spend  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it for rent,  $\frac{5}{8}$  of it for other expenses, and save the rest. How much money do we save a month? . . . . \$  20
21. Max wants to make a yard for his rabbits, which will measure 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 8 inches. How much will the wire netting to enclose it cost at 10¢ a foot? . . . . \$  21
22. Mr. Jones took in \$3537 in the 27 business days of July. How much did he average for one day? . . . . \$  22
23. Our butcher had on his counter a cut of meat that weighed 12 pounds. From this cut, the roast we bought weighed 4 pounds 12 ounces. How much meat was left? . . . lb. oz. 23
24. My bedroom is 12 feet by 16 feet. How much will it cost to scrape and varnish the floor at 12¢ a square foot? . . . . \$  24
25. Stone Bros. have failed in business and state that they can pay only 70 cents on the dollar. They owe Dan's father \$10,500. How much should he receive? . . . . \$  25
26. Lena's sister earns \$32 a week. Every Monday she puts \$4 in the bank. What per cent of her money does she save? . . .  % 26
27. Our ball team played 12 games and won 9. What per cent of their games did they win?  % 27

28. Our kitchen is 15 feet by 12 feet. Linoleum costs \$1.75 a square yard. If it costs 10¢ a square yard to lay it, what will it cost to cover our kitchen floor? ..... \$ 28
29. My father wishes to lay a cement walk, 18 inches wide, from our kitchen door to the garage, a distance of 28 feet. What will the walk cost at 25¢ a square foot? ..... \$ 29
30. Our luncheon napkins are 9 inches on a side. How many can we cut from 1 square yard? 30
31. How many feet of fencing are needed to enclose a lot 30 yd. 1 ft. by 20 yd. 2 ft.? .. ft. 31
32. To make concrete, cement and sand should be mixed in the ratio of 1 bag of cement to 3 of sand. How much cement must I use if I use 12 bags of sand? ..... 32
33. If I own property assessed at \$8500 in a city where the tax rate is \$2.54 per \$100, how much is my tax? ..... \$ 33
34. Mr. Brown is told that, on a \$1200 auto, he may have discounts of 10% and 10%, or one discount of 20%. How much would the auto cost him if he took the better offer? \$ 34
35. Find the amount of \$400 loaned for 1 year, 1 month, 15 days, at 4%. ..... \$ 35
36. How many square yards are in the area of a field shaped like a right triangle, having a base of 180 feet and an altitude of 120 feet? sq. yd. 36
37. How much interest will John's father have to pay on a loan of \$760 for 60 days at 6%? \$ 37
38. The school paper offers  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  commission to pupils who secure advertisements. Sam wants to earn \$30 this term. How many dollars' worth of advertising must he get? 38
39. General Motors stock was selling at  $47\frac{1}{8}$ . How much would I pay for 25 shares if, besides the cost of the shares, I had to pay  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$  a share brokerage? ..... \$ 39
40. Tony pays 50¢ for each 200 pounds of ice. If he sells it at 15¢ for a 25-pound piece, how much does he make on 200 pounds? .. ¢ 40

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	35	37	38	40	42	43	44	46	47	49	50	52	54	55	57	59	60	62	64	65	67	68	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	83	84	86	88

No. attempted. ....

No. wrong. ....

No. right. ....

No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40
Score	89	91	92	94	96	98

twenty words related to some everyday experiences. On one side of the card, was placed the word and part of speech and on the other side was the definition and the word used in a sentence.

Example:

idea  
(noun)

Front

Definition: a thought, notion,  
opinion or connection  
Sentence: Her idea is correct.

Back

This study of synonyms and antonyms provided wider opportunities for recognition, knowledge, and vividness because of the similarity in meaning of synonyms and the extremeness in meaning of antonyms.



## CHAPTER III

### TREATMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data in this study may be presented under the following headings:

1. Description of Experimental Set-Up
2. Presentation and Interpretation of Test Results
3. Comparison of Scores
4. Summary

The diagram shows the experimental set-up for conducting the vocabulary experiment with the eighth and ninth grade pupils. See page 16.

The intelligence test scores were taken from the records of the Jasper County Training School. The California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity Elementary S-Form was the test used.<sup>1</sup> These scores were used only as one of the criteria for equating the group.

The Metropolitan Achievement Test, Advanced Battery-Complete Form A for Grades 7 and 8 was administered as the initial test of the experiment. This battery consists of nine tests; namely, reading, vocabulary, arithmetic problems, English, literature, history and civics, geography, and spelling. In this study, the investigator administered only the test of vocabulary. The vocabulary test is constructed to measure the extent of the pupil's vocabulary. The words in the test were selected from the Thorndike Word Book. The section contained sixty-five incomplete sentences, each of which is followed by four words from which a choice of

---

<sup>1</sup>  
Appendix B.

**Directions.** In each of the following sentences put in the capital letters and the commas, periods, and other punctuation marks that have been left out. *Do not change any punctuation that is already in any sentence.*

Will you come to school on tuesday

We dont go to the seashore in the summer.

Neds mother roasts a turkey every thanksgiving.

Mother said, Ned you must put your toys away now.

Jims home is on peachtree street.

**STOP!**

*This table applies to Parts I and II only.*

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Score	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	55	56	58	
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59										
Score	59	60	62	63	64	66	68	69	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	82	84	85	87	88	90	91	92	94										

No. attempted..... No. wrong..... No. right.....

Score, Test 5.....

### PART III—GRAMMAR

**Directions.** Put the answer in the parentheses after each question.

60. Which sentence is declarative? (Answer by number.)

- 1 Is Miss Smith your teacher?      2 Washington crossed the Delaware.  
3 Is that so!      4 Take the book away. .... ( ) 60

61. How many words are there in the complete subject of this sentence?

*The girl in the last row is the oldest child in the whole class.* ..... ( ) 61

62. What is the subject word of the above sentence? ..... ( ) 62

63. How many words are in the complete predicate of the above sentence? ( ) 63

64. What is the predicate verb of the above sentence? ..... ( ) 64

**Directions.** After each part of speech listed below the paragraph, put the number of one word or phrase in the paragraph which is that part of speech. For example, *Roger's* is a proper noun. It has the number 1 over it. So you should write 1 in the parentheses after "a proper noun."

While <sup>1</sup>Roger's <sup>2</sup>small <sup>3</sup>boat <sup>4</sup>was sailing quite <sup>5</sup>slowly, a <sup>6</sup>dragon fly lighted <sup>7</sup>on the <sup>8</sup>mast of the <sup>9</sup>boat. It <sup>10</sup>stopped for a <sup>11</sup>moment. Then it <sup>12</sup>darted <sup>13</sup>swiftly through the <sup>14</sup>air. Its <sup>15</sup>unusually quick motion made it hard for the boys to follow it with their eyes.

- Sample.** a proper noun .... ( )      69. a singular noun..... ( )  
65. a verb..... ( )      70. a preposition..... ( )  
66. an adjective..... ( )      71. an adverbial phrase..... ( )  
67. a common noun..... ( )      72. a possessive pronoun..... ( )  
68. a personal pronoun..... ( )      73. an adjective phrase..... ( )

**Directions.** Read this paragraph. Then answer the questions below it.

The goal, the aim, of our schools <sup>1</sup>will be <sup>2</sup>reached when every boy and girl <sup>3</sup>who is of school age is able to obtain an education. We have not yet <sup>4</sup>achieved all that is desired, but we <sup>5</sup>have <sup>6</sup>made <sup>7</sup>marked <sup>8</sup>progress. In 1870 only 57 per cent of the children of school age <sup>9</sup>were in school. The in- <sup>10</sup>crease from 1870 to 1900 was greater than for any previous similar period.

74. How many sentences are there in the above paragraph? ( ) 74  
 75. Write the first and last words of a simple sentence . . . ( ) 75  
 76. Write the first and last words of a compound sentence. ( ) 76  
 77. Write the first and last words of a complex sentence . . ( ) 77

In the parentheses after each of the following write the number of one word or expression from the paragraph above that it describes.

78. a conjunction . . . . . ( ) 81. a verb in the future tense . . . . . ( )  
 79. a relative pronoun . . ( ) 82. the comparative degree of an adjective ( )  
 80. a noun in apposition ( ) 83. the antecedent of a relative pronoun. ( )

**Directions.** Underline the word that makes each sentence in the second column right. Then, after each sentence put the number of the reason (from the first column) that tells why it is right. The sample is answered correctly.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of a copulative (linking) verb is in the same case as the subject of the verb.<br>2. An adjective agrees in number with the noun to which it relates.<br>3. A collective noun is singular or plural, depending on its meaning in the sentence.<br>4. Certain personal pronouns are never used as adjectives.<br>5. A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.<br>6. The object of a verb is in the objective case.<br>7. The comparative degree of an adjective is used in comparing two things.<br>8. An adverb is used to describe a verb. | <b>Sample.</b> (Them, <u>Those</u> ) toys are mine( 4 )<br>84. The committee (make, makes) its report at the meeting . . . . . ( ) 84<br>85. Everybody should be in (his, their) own place. . . . . ( ) 85<br>86. The winners were Joan and (I, me). . . . . ( ) 86<br>87. I like (these, this) kind of fruit. . ( ) 87<br>88. The crowd cheered very (loud, loudly). . . . . ( ) 88<br>89. Of the two boys, Ben is the (healthier, healthiest). . . . . ( ) 89 |
|---|---|

**STOP!**

*This table applies to Parts, I, II, and III.*

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Score	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	52	53	54	54	
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
Score	55	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	62	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	68	69	70	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	76	76	
														No. RIGHT	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
														Score	77	78	78	79	79	80	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	92
No. attempted																																			

No. attempted. . . . .

No. wrong. . . . .

No. right. . . . .

## TEST 6. LITERATURE

**Directions.** After each question there are four answers, of which only *one* is correct. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the correct answer.

**Sample.** Sleeping Beauty was awakened by a —

1 king    2 fairy    3 bear    4 prince .....( )

1. A fable usually — 1 tells a joke    2 has a dwarf in it  
3 teaches some lesson    4 tells about Greece .....( ) 1
2. "The Barefoot Boy" is a poem about —  
1 an orphan lad    2 a country boy    3 a lazy boy    4 a city boy ... ( ) 2
3. "A house without books is like a room without windows" means —  
1 books give the light of knowledge    2 books should be kept clean  
3 everybody reads books    4 everybody needs fresh air .....( ) 3
4. Paul Revere's signal to start was a —  
1 shout    2 message    3 shot    4 light .....( ) 4
5. The Good Samaritan saw a man who was wounded, and —  
1 pitied him    2 helped him    3 hastened by    4 ran for help ....( ) 5
6. Where there's a will, there's a —  
1 mistake    2 way    3 promise    4 proverb .....( ) 6
7. When we plant a tree we "plant" —  
1 a ship    2 a road    3 an airplane    4 a farm .....( ) 7
8. Neptune was the god of the — 1 moon    2 sun    3 stars    4 sea ( ) 8
9. Hiawatha learned how to use a —  
1 gun    2 pen    3 bow and arrow    4 slingshot .....( ) 9
10. Perseus was successful in securing — 1 the Golden Fleece  
2 Aladdin's Lamp    3 Medusa's head    4 Proserpina .....( ) 10
11. The Village Blacksmith became sad when he thought of his —  
1 wife    2 daughter    3 friend    4 mother .....( ) 11
12. "Seven Times One" is a — 1 poem    2 fairy tale    3 play    4 proverb ( ) 12
13. "The King of the Golden River" teaches men —  
1 farming    2 mining    3 charity    4 poverty .....( ) 13
14. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the story of — 1 a President  
2 a rich farmer's house    3 a Negro slave    4 life in the jungle ....( ) 14
15. Captain Miles Standish was a friend of — 1 Columbus  
2 the Quakers    3 the Pilgrims    4 Sir Walter Raleigh .....( ) 15
16. The flower we think of when we read "In Flanders Fields" is the —  
1 rose    2 daffodil    3 daisy    4 poppy .....( ) 16
17. A poem by Joyce Kilmer is —  
1 "Rain"    2 "Trees"    3 "Earth"    4 "Robins" .....( ) 17
18. A pair of silver skates reminds us of —  
1 Tom Sawyer    2 Hans Brinker    3 Peter Pan    4 King Arthur .. ( ) 18
19. A lion's den reminds us of — 1 Joseph    2 Daniel    3 Saul    4 Moses ( ) 19

20. Rip Van Winkle did not enjoy — 1 helping his neighbors  
2 hunting 3 working 4 playing with children .....( ) 20
21. The name "Jo" recalls to us —  
1 Hans Brinker 2 Peter Pan 3 Black Beauty 4 Little Women ( ) 21
22. Joan of Arc was a — 1 princess 2 city girl 3 witch 4 peasant girl( ) 22
23. Buck, an Alaskan husky, was a —  
1 horse 2 lumberjack 3 dog 4 polar bear .....( ) 23
24. Because of his love for "The Great Stone Face" Ernest became —  
1 lazy 2 selfish 3 energetic 4 noble .....( ) 24
25. "America, the Beautiful" is about — 1 the Revolution  
2 love of country 3 a trip west 4 fields of cotton .....( ) 25
26. In his poem about the little brook, James Whitcomb Riley asks it to —  
1 run away 2 dance 3 sing 4 give him water .....( ) 26
27. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written during a war with —  
1 Spain 2 Mexico 3 England 4 France .....( ) 27
28. Orpheus was — 1 a builder 2 a soldier 3 a musician 4 an outlaw( ) 28
29. "An Incident of the French Camp" is a poem about —  
1 John Gilpin 2 King Admetus 3 Napoleon 4 Miles Standish ( ) 29
30. In "Daffodils" the poet writes of — 1 a single flower  
2 a vase of flowers 3 a field of flowers 4 an artificial flower ....( ) 30
31. Ichabod was terrified by —  
1 the storm 2 a man on a black horse 3 the noise 4 the dark ( ) 31
32. The young boy helped "Somebody's Mother" across the street  
because he — 1 thought of his own mother 2 was a Boy Scout  
3 hoped to get a reward 4 wanted to show off .....( ) 32
33. John Greenleaf Whittier was —  
1 a poet 2 a President 3 an actor 4 a general .....( ) 33
34. "Kidnapped" is a story written by —  
1 Kipling 2 Mark Twain 3 Stevenson 4 Tarkington .....( ) 34
35. The Magi were — 1 acrobats 2 wise men 3 actors 4 gifts ..( ) 35
36. Carrying the message to Garcia was —  
1 easy 2 difficult 3 safe 4 boring .....( ) 36
37. Horatius fought until — 1 he was killed 2 the enemy surrendered  
3 help came 4 the bridge collapsed .....( ) 37
38. "Yussouf" tells about a man who treated his son's slayer —  
1 meanly 2 cruelly 3 kindly 4 thoughtlessly .....( ) 38
39. In "The Highwayman" the landlord's daughter — 1 was untrue  
2 captured the highwayman 3 died trying to save him 4 married him( ) 39
40. "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" is interesting because of  
its — 1 moral 2 fine language 3 thrilling plot 4 humor .....( ) 40
41. The point in "The Freshman Fullback" is the — 1 winning of the game  
2 score 3 effect of the victory on the father 4 difficulty of the game( ) 41
42. Don Quixote's favorite pastime was — 1 hunting  
2 reading about chivalry 3 managing his estate 4 making love ... ( ) 42

43. Philip Nolan — 1 repented his folly 2 was bitter to the end  
3 tried to escape 4 served his country well ..... ( ) 43
44. The theme of Kipling's "Ballad of East and West" is —  
1 respect of all strong men for one another 2 a soldier's first duty  
3 superiority of the white race 4 bravery of the colonel's son ..... ( ) 44
45. "O. Henry" (William Sydney Porter) is best known for his —  
1 novels 2 plays 3 short stories 4 poems ..... ( ) 45
46. "The Ransom of Red Chief" is a story about —  
1 Indians 2 kidnapers 3 pirates 4 robbers ..... ( ) 46
47. "The Solitary Reaper" is a poem about — 1 death  
2 harvest time 3 a machine 4 a girl singing at her work ..... ( ) 47
48. "I Hear America Singing" shows Whitman's desire to —  
1 use rhyme 2 be unrestrained 3 develop stanzas 4 follow a form ( ) 48
49. "Black Arrow" tells of happenings at the time of the — 1 Civil War  
2 War of the Roses 3 Revolutionary War 4 French and Indian War ( ) 49
50. The real leader of the conspirators in "Julius Cæsar" was —  
1 Brutus 2 Cassius 3 Casca 4 Cinna ..... ( ) 50

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each character in Column 2 put the number of the character from Column 1 that appears in the same story.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Pinocchio	51. Robinson Crusoe.....( ) 51
2. William Tell	52. Robin Hood.....( ) 52
3. Aunt Miranda	53. Jerry.....( ) 53
4. Friar Tuck	54. Aunt Polly.....( ) 54
5. Friday	55. Gessler.....( ) 55
6. Minerva	56. Geppetto.....( ) 56
7. Pollyanna	57. Jim Hawkins.....( ) 57
8. Evangeline	58. Arachne.....( ) 58
9. Long John Silver	
10. Black Beauty	

**Directions.** Each character in the second column is from a story or poem in the first column. In the parentheses after each character in the second column put the number of the story or the poem in which it appears.

1. Heidi	59. Scrooge.....( ) 59
2. Dog of Flanders	60. Peter.....( ) 60
3. Evangeline	61. Dr. Watson.....( ) 61
4. David's Victory over the Giant	62. The Philistine.....( ) 62
5. Pollyanna	63. Nello.....( ) 63
6. A Christmas Carol	64. John Ridd.....( ) 64
7. Penrod	65. Sam.....( ) 65
8. Sherlock Holmes	66. Father Felician.....( ) 66
9. Legend of Sleepy Hollow	
10. Lorna Doone	

**Directions.** Each description or incident in the second column tells something about a character or a story in the first column. In the parentheses after each item in the second column put the number of the character or the story from the first column that it tells about.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Abou Ben Adhem              | 67. He lived in Sherwood Forest with his merry men.....( ) 67                 |
| 2. The Mad Tea Party           |   |
| 3. Robin Hood                  | 68. The children would rush in and climb upon their father's chair.....( ) 68 |
| 4. Wee Winnie Winkie           |   |
| 5. The Children's Hour         | 69. Scrooge repented.....( ) 69   |
| 6. Lochinvar                   |   |
| 7. I Meant to Do My Work Today | 70. A glorious day tempts a poet to leave his work.....( ) 70                 |
| 8. In Flanders Fields          | 71. The Dormouse seemed to be asleep all the time.....( ) 71                  |
| 9. The Deacon's Masterpiece    | 72. A young Scottish knight won his bride by his courage.....( ) 72           |
| 10. A Christmas Carol          | 73. He asked the angel what he was writing..( ) 73                            |
|                                | 74. The carriage lasted just one hundred years.....( ) 74                     |

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each quotation below put the number of the title with which it is associated.

- |                           |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Horatius at the Bridge | 4. Gettysburg Address     | 7. A Loyalty Pledge     |
| 2. America                | 5. Psalm I                | 8. An Old Athenian Oath |
| 3. The Concord Hymn       | 6. America, the Beautiful | 9. The Beatitudes       |
75. "Long may our land be bright with Freedom's holy light".....( ) 75
76. "America! America! God shed His grace on thee And crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea".....( ) 76
77. "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands".....( ) 77
78. "For Jehovah knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish".....( ) 78
79. "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation".....( ) 79
80. "Here once the embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard round the world".....( ) 80

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Score	57	58	59	60	61	62	64	65	66	67	68	69	71	72	73	74	75	76	78	79	80	82	83	84	86	87	89	90	92	93	95	97	98	100

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....

[ 21 ]

Score, Test 6.....



## TEST 7. HISTORY AND CIVICS

**Directions.** After each question are four answers, only *one* of which is right. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the right answer.

**Sample.** America was discovered by —

- 1 Cortes    2 Balboa    3 Columbus    4 Cabot ..... (    )

1. If you break a school window, you should —  
1 tell the principal you did it    2 repair it  
3 say nothing    4 say you didn't do it ..... (    ) 1
2. If your political party nominates a man you know is unfit for the office, you should — 1 vote for him anyway    2 resign from your party  
3 not vote at all    4 vote for the candidate who you think is the best one (    ) 2
3. The Puritans — 1 were the Separatists    2 settled in Holland  
3 were opposed to war    4 settled the Colony of Massachusetts Bay .. (    ) 3
4. The first fighting of the Revolutionary War took place in —  
1 New York    2 Virginia    3 Connecticut    4 Massachusetts ..... (    ) 4
5. A state that was *not* one of the Thirteen Colonies is —  
1 New Jersey    2 Maine    3 Delaware    4 Georgia ..... (    ) 5
6. As a result of Cabot's explorations — 1 he founded colonies in America  
2 England claimed North America    3 England went to war with Spain  
4 the Line of Demarcation was determined ..... (    ) 6
7. When Henry Hudson discovered New York, he was sailing under the flag of — 1 Italy    2 England    3 Holland    4 Spain ..... (    ) 7
8. The telephone was invented by — 1 Bell    2 Morse    3 Field    4 Edison (    ) 8
9. An important event that hastened the Revolutionary War was —  
1 the capture of New York by the British    2 Bacon's Rebellion  
3 the repeal of the Stamp Act    4 the Boston Tea Party ..... (    ) 9
10. The "Forty-Niners" were — 1 settlers in Texas  
2 men who fought for Oregon    3 a regiment in the Revolutionary War  
4 seekers for gold in California ..... (    ) 10
11. The French had trouble in settling America chiefly because of —  
1 lack of money    2 the severe climate  
3 the enmity of the Iroquois    4 lack of food ..... (    ) 11
12. Slaves were first introduced into the colonies —  
1 because cheap labor was needed to grow tobacco    2 to grow corn  
3 to grow cotton    4 to fight the Indians ..... (    ) 12
13. Several important wars in the American colonies were fought between — 1 France and Spain    2 France and England  
3 England and Holland    4 England and Spain ..... (    ) 13
14. In a city, the plans for a new building have to be approved by the —  
1 Bureau of Licenses    2 Bureau of Buildings  
3 Health Department    4 Police Department ..... (    ) 14
15. Community health depends most directly on — 1 a high tax rate  
2 a pure water supply    3 good railroad transportation    4 good schools (    ) 15
16. While he was President, Washington succeeded in having —  
1 war with England    2 the Erie Canal finished  
3 peace with all countries    4 railroads built ..... (    ) 16



17. As a result of the French and Indian War — 1 England lost much land  
2 the colonists became independent 3 France lost most of her pos-  
sessions in America 4 the Indians were driven from the East . . . . ( ) 17
18. An important city obtained with the Louisiana Purchase was —  
1 Cincinnati 2 Pittsburgh 3 Louisville 4 New Orleans . . . . ( ) 18
19. To become an American citizen, an immigrant must —  
1 go to school 2 save money 3 be naturalized 4 own land . . . ( ) 19
20. Money is coined by the — 1 Department of Commerce  
2 Treasury Department 3 War Department 4 Department of Justice . ( ) 20
21. The first railroad to join the East and the West was finished —  
1 about 1850 2 about 1890 3 after 1900 4 just after the Civil War . ( ) 21
22. The Erie Canal — 1 has not been used much in recent years  
2 has always been used more than railroads 3 has not been improved  
since it was built 4 passes through several mountains . . . . . ( ) 22
23. The handling of the mails is controlled by the —  
1 Treasury Department 2 Department of the Interior •  
3 Department of Commerce 4 Post Office Department . . . . . ( ) 23
24. The most important Southern general in the Civil War was —  
1 Beauregard 2 Early 3 Lee 4 Meade . . . . . ( ) 24
25. If most citizens do not like a law, they should —  
1 refuse to pay their taxes 2 try to have it repealed  
3 not obey it 4 try to get others to disobey it . . . . . ( ) 25
26. Right after the Civil War the South was controlled by the — 1 Negroes  
2 Confederate Army 3 Northern politicians 4 Ku Klux Klan . . . ( ) 26
27. The French decided to help the colonies after the battle of —  
1 Brandywine 2 Trenton 3 Yorktown 4 Saratoga . . . . . ( ) 27
28. The community that depends *most* on other people for its food and  
clothing is the — 1 large city 2 farming village  
3 frontier settlement 4 primitive village . . . . . ( ) 28
29. The two states of continental United States last admitted to the Union  
are in the — 1 Northwest 2 South 3 Southeast 4 Southwest . ( ) 29
30. Before Texas became part of the United States —  
1 only Americans settled it 2 there were no Americans in it  
3 many Americans settled there 4 Americans bought all of Texas . . ( ) 30
31. Money should not be given to beggars because —  
1 it will make them keep on begging 2 more people will beg  
3 they will hoard it 4 they will use it improperly . . . . . ( ) 31
32. When the Revolution started, most of the colonists wanted —  
1 independence of Great Britain 2 Great Britain to respect their rights  
3 Great Britain to pay back all their taxes 4 to form the United States ( ) 32
33. *Federal* refers to the — 1 city 2 county 3 state 4 whole country . ( ) 33
34. Much money was raised by the United States during the World War  
by — 1 taxation 2 the draft 3 increased business  
4 getting people to buy Liberty Bonds . . . . . ( ) 34
35. A person should be quarantined who — 1 is a member of a union  
2 is illiterate 3 has a contagious disease 4 is not a citizen . . . . ( ) 35

36. The first kind of writing paper was called —  
 1 manuscript 2 papyrus 3 note 4 hand made ..... ( ) 36
37. Electricity has been used widely for lighting homes for about —  
 1 30 years 2 50 years 3 100 years 4 500 years ..... ( ) 37
38. As a result of the war with Spain —  
 1 we became a world power 2 we lost the friendship of Mexico  
 3 we made enemies in Europe 4 our navy improved ..... ( ) 38
39. Manufacturing in the Middle Ages was done chiefly —  
 1 by guilds 2 in cities 3 in monasteries 4 in castles ..... ( ) 39
40. The first American war in which the telephone was used was the —  
 1 War of 1812 2 Civil War 3 Spanish-American War 4 World War ( ) 40
41. A famous battle of the World War was fought at —  
 1 Manila 2 the Marne 3 London 4 Berlin ..... ( ) 41
42. The invention of the printing press was important chiefly because —  
 1 it gave work to printers 2 it helped spread knowledge  
 3 most people learned to read when books were printed  
 4 monks didn't have to copy books by hand ..... ( ) 42
43. A strike is — 1 the temporary refusal of laborers to work for an employer  
 2 a boycott 3 a lockout 4 a demand for higher wages ..... ( ) 43
44. A famous Hebrew who held an important position in the Egyptian government was — 1 Moses 2 Joseph 3 Aaron 4 Joshua .. ( ) 44
45. Having citizens vote on a law first passed by the legislature is called the — 1 recall 2 initiative 3 referendum 4 direct primary ... ( ) 45
46. The direct primary is mainly for the purpose of —  
 1 deciding ahead of time who will be elected  
 2 selecting the candidates who will run for office  
 3 giving the party bosses a chance to elect their men  
 4 putting out unfit candidates ..... ( ) 46
47. A man famous for stamping out yellow fever in Cuba was —  
 1 Gorgas 2 Goethals 3 Pasteur 4 Reed ..... ( ) 47
48. In the World War first use was made of —  
 1 poisonous gas 2 the telephone 3 balloons 4 steel warships. ( ) 48
49. The Crusades were started because of —  
 1 the capture of Palestine by the Turks 2 the need of colonies  
 3 the fall of Rome 4 Mohammedanism ..... ( ) 49
50. The Christian religion began —  
 1 before the Roman Empire ended 2 while Greece ruled the world  
 3 before Egyptian civilization 4 after the end of the Roman Empire . ( ) 50
51. The Norsemen did not affect the development of America because they — 1 came from Iceland 2 made no further explorations  
 3 were pirates 4 did not try to find a route to the Indies ..... ( ) 51
52. The poor condition of the South at the end of the Civil War was due chiefly to the — 1 decrease in manufactures 2 freeing of the slaves  
 3 destruction of much property 4 difficulties in joining the Union ... ( ) 52
53. An injunction is — 1 for the purpose of stopping strikes 2 a moratorium  
 3 a boycott 4 a court order forbidding someone to do something. ... ( ) 53
54. The chief purpose of a city-planning commission is to —  
 1 keep factories out of the city 2 provide for the future growth of a city  
 3 decide where apartment houses shall be built 4 dispose of garbage ( ) 54

55. Peary reached the North Pole by —  
 1 ice boat    2 airplane    3 dog sled    4 dirigible ..... ( ) 55
56. When ancient Greek civilization existed —  
 1 England was a civilized country    2 Egypt had ceased to exist  
 3 most of Europe was uncivilized    4 America had been discovered ... ( ) 56
57. The official of the state government who keeps records of state affairs is the —  
 1 Commissioner (or State Superintendent) of Education  
 2 State Historian    3 Secretary of State    4 Comptroller ..... ( ) 57
58. Information to help the schools of the state is provided by the —  
 1 Secretary of State    2 Governor    3 Attorney General  
 4 Commissioner (or State Superintendent) of Education ..... ( ) 58
59. The first telegraph line was made possible by the aid of —  
 1 Congress    2 Morse's own money    3 a few wealthy men  
 4 the French government ..... ( ) 59
60. In a county government, local county funds are received by the —  
 1 Assessor    2 County Clerk    3 Sheriff    4 County Treasurer ... ( ) 60
61. The oath of office taken by Washington when he became President —  
 1 was written by Washington    2 is in the Constitution  
 3 was made up by Congress    4 was written by Jefferson ..... ( ) 61
62. The Panama Canal was completed during the presidency of —  
 1 Roosevelt    2 Taft    3 Wilson    4 Coolidge ..... ( ) 62
63. The Webster-Hayne debate was about —  
 1 the powers of the states  
 2 slavery    3 war with England    4 the tariff ..... ( ) 63

**Directions.** After each event in the list below put the number —

- 1 if it happened before the *Settling of Jamestown*.  
 2 if it happened between the *Settling of Jamestown* and the *Adoption of the Constitution*.  
 3 if it happened between the *Adoption of the Constitution* and the *Civil War*.  
 4 if it happened between the *Civil War* and the *Spanish-American War*.  
 5 if it happened since the *Spanish-American War*.

For example, you should write the number **1** after "Columbus discovered America," because it happened before the *Settling of Jamestown*.

**Sample.** Columbus discovered America ..... ( )

64. The airplane was invented ..... ( ) 64
65. Hudson explored the Hudson River ..... ( ) 65
66. The telephone was invented ..... ( ) 66
67. The airplane was used for delivery of mail ..... ( ) 67
68. The Constitutional Convention took place ..... ( ) 68
69. Civil Service reform occurred under President Arthur ..... ( ) 69
70. The McCormick reaper was invented ..... ( ) 70
71. The first Atlantic cable was laid ..... ( ) 71
72. Walter Reed conquered yellow fever ..... ( ) 72
73. President Cleveland applied the Monroe Doctrine to the Venezuela boundary dispute ..... ( ) 73

**Directions.** After each item in the second column put the number of the item from the first column with which it belongs. (The same item in the first column may be used with several items in the second column.)

1. The prosperity of the Thirteen Colonies	74. was by horse, stagecoach, and vessel. . . . . ( )	74
2. Social life in the Southern colonies	75. was caused by love of adventure and desire for land. . . . . ( )	75
3. Traveling in colonial times	76. is illustrated by horse racing and dances . . . . ( )	76
4. The spirit of independence in the Thirteen Colonies	77. is shown by the growth of commercial centers such as New York and Boston. . . . . ( )	77
5. The westward movement in colonial days	78. is shown by their resistance to the Stamp Act ( )	78
	79. is shown by development of industries and trade ( )	79

**Directions.** After each item in the second column put the number of the item from the first column with which it belongs. (The same item in the first column may be used with several items in the second column.)

1. The use of railroads	80. traveled by horse and wagon . . . . . ( )	80
2. The settlers who traveled West right after the Revolution	81. made ocean-going steamships possible . . ( )	81
3. Fulton's invention	82. more than doubled the territory of the United States. . . . . ( )	82
4. The building of the Erie Canal	83. traveled by pack horse and flatboat. . . . ( )	83
5. The settlement of land west of the Appalachians	84. gave us control of the Mississippi River. ( )	84
6. The purchase of Louisiana	85. stopped the building of canals . . . . . ( )	85

**Directions.** After each of the following statements put the number —

- 1 if it shows *The Difficulties in the Formation of the United States.*  
 2 if it shows *The Expansion of the United States after the Revolution.*  
 3 if it shows *The Development of the United States as a World Power.*  
 4 if it does not explain any of the above conditions.

86. Lewis and Clark explored the Great Northwest in 1804-1806 . . . . . ( )	86
87. The Articles of Confederation were weak because a unanimous vote was needed to amend them. . . . . ( )	87
88. The North and the Southwest were explored by Pike in 1806. . . . . ( )	88
89. Toward the end of the 18th century the United States barely avoided war with France. . . . . ( )	89
90. The Ordinance of 1787 forbade slavery in the Northwest Territory. . ( )	90
91. President Monroe announced a doctrine against the interference of the European governments in the Western Hemisphere. . . . . ( )	91

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	44	45	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Score	56	56	57	58	59	59	60	61	62	63	64	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	82	83	84	85	87	88

No. attempted. . . . .

No. wrong. . . . .

No. right. . . . .

No. RIGHT	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Score	89	91	92	94	95	97	98	100

## TEST 8. GEOGRAPHY

**Directions.** After each question there are four answers, of which only *one* is correct. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the correct answer.

**Sample.** Which state has the largest population?

- 1 Pennsylvania    2 Ohio    3 New York    4 Illinois ..... (    )

1. One of Canada's most important natural resources is —  
1 rubber    2 helium    3 salt    4 fur-bearing animals ..... (    ) 1
2. The leading industry in the western part of Texas is —  
1 cotton growing    2 grazing    3 mining    4 manufacturing ..... (    ) 2
3. Most of the people living near the Amazon River are —  
1 native Indians    2 Portuguese    3 Americans    4 Spaniards .... (    ) 3
4. If rubber grows in a country, we know that the country has —  
1 plains    2 mountains    3 a very warm climate    4 rich farm land (    ) 4
5. Germany is noted for its — 1 silk    2 tobacco    3 flowers    4 toys (    ) 5
6. When it is summer in Australia, in the United States it is —  
1 spring    2 summer    3 autumn    4 winter ..... (    ) 6
7. In what part of Asia is China? 1 north    2 south    3 east    4 west (    ) 7
8. Rabbits are a serious pest in Australia because they —  
1 eat the grass    2 attack the sheep    3 carry disease    4 are not native (    ) 8
9. Three major rivers of France flow —  
1 south    2 north    3 east    4 west ..... (    ) 9
10. Newfoundland's chief industry is —  
1 farming    2 mining    3 lumbering    4 fishing ..... (    ) 10
11. Germany is noted for its manufacture of —  
1 cigarettes    2 automobiles    3 scientific instruments    4 books .. (    ) 11
12. The people produce for themselves almost all they eat or wear in —  
1 New York City    2 Delaware    3 Central Africa    4 England ... (    ) 12
13. By "dry farming" is meant — 1 farming in deserts    2 irrigation  
3 truck gardening    4 raising crops that can withstand dry seasons ... (    ) 13
14. The ports of Oregon and Washington ship a great deal of —  
1 steel products    2 lumber    3 oranges    4 clothing ..... (    ) 14
15. The chief product of Hawaii is — 1 sugar    2 copra    3 cotton    4 rice (    ) 15
16. The continent having the largest number of countries is —  
1 North America    2 Europe    3 Asia    4 South America ..... (    ) 16
17. In what general direction does the Columbia River flow as it enters the Pacific? 1 east    2 west    3 north    4 south ..... (    ) 17
18. The most important tobacco-producing state is —  
1 Kentucky    2 Ohio    3 Virginia    4 Connecticut ..... (    ) 18
19. One of the most valuable resources of the Lake Superior region is —  
1 coal    2 iron    3 steel    4 silver ..... (    ) 19

20. The chief export from Chile is — 1 wool 2 meat 3 nitrate 4 coal( ) 20
21. The chief seaport of France is —  
1 Paris 2 Bordeaux 3 Le Havre 4 Marseille.....( ) 21
22. Most of Norway is — 1 plain 2 plateau 3 mountain 4 swamp land( ) 22
23. Most ships using the Suez Canal are —  
1 American 2 French 3 English 4 Italian.....( ) 23
24. In what general direction does the Hudson River flow?  
1 north 2 south 3 southeast 4 southwest.....( ) 24
25. The time it takes the earth to travel once about the sun is —  
1 one day 2 one century 3 one month 4 one year.....( ) 25
26. The state producing most corn is —  
1 Nebraska 2 Illinois 3 Minnesota 4 Iowa.....( ) 26
27. The crop grown most widely in the United States is —  
1 corn 2 wheat 3 cotton 4 tobacco.....( ) 27
28. An industry especially important in the Rocky Mountain states is —  
1 mining 2 manufacturing 3 fishing 4 trading.....( ) 28
29. The state of Washington is noted for its —  
1 pears 2 oranges 3 apples 4 peaches.....( ) 29
30. An illustration of a country made warmer by an ocean current is —  
1 Spain 2 Norway 3 Brazil 4 Labrador.....( ) 30
31. Of all the corn in the world, the corn belt of the United States produces — 1 one tenth 2 one fifth 3 one third 4 three fourths( ) 31
32. Compared with railroad transportation a boat — 1 is quicker  
2 is more convenient 3 costs less 4 reaches more places.....( ) 32
33. An important industry in Spain and Portugal is —  
1 manufacturing 2 lumbering 3 wine making 4 fishing.....( ) 33
34. Most of the people in the plateau area of Brazil are engaged in —  
1 farming 2 mining 3 lumbering 4 manufacturing.....( ) 34
35. The animal raised in largest quantities in the corn belt of the United States is the — 1 hog 2 horse 3 cow 4 sheep.....( ) 35
36. In what part of the United States is New York City?  
1 north 2 northeast 3 east 4 northwest.....( ) 36
37. New Jersey has a great deal of truck farming chiefly because —  
1 the growing season is long 2 the earth is rich 3 the earth is flat  
4 there are many large cities near by.....( ) 37
38. An important seaport is —  
1 San Francisco 2 Buffalo 3 Pittsburgh 4 Toledo.....( ) 38
39. The continent that has the most irregular coast is —  
1 North America 2 Australia 3 Europe 4 Africa.....( ) 39
40. Switzerland has no — 1 cities 2 railroads 3 forests 4 seacoast( ) 40
41. France imports from the United States —  
1 wine 2 sugar 3 silk 4 automobiles.....( ) 41
42. In what direction is Nebraska from Kansas?  
1 north 2 south 3 east 4 west.....( ) 42



43. Massachusetts became important in the manufacture of woollens because it has — 1 a favorable climate 2 easy access to raw materials 3 excellent water-power resources 4 a large number of immigrants . ( ) 43
44. We import a great deal of — 1 wheat 2 lumber 3 sugar 4 machinery . . . . . ( ) 44
45. In what direction is Vermont from New Hampshire ? 1 north 2 south 3 east 4 west . . . . . ( ) 45
46. The most densely populated country of Europe is — 1 Belgium 2 Holland 3 France 4 Germany . . . . . ( ) 46
47. The climate of western Europe is influenced chiefly by — 1 its latitude 2 the mountains 3 an ocean current 4 winds from the Mediterranean ( ) 47
48. In what direction is Dallas from Kansas City ? 1 north 2 south 3 east 4 west . . . . . ( ) 48
49. In respect to coast line Czechoslovakia is like — 1 Switzerland and Austria 2 England 3 Germany 4 Albania . ( ) 49
50. Many of the people in Arabia are — 1 miners 2 laborers 3 lumbermen 4 nomads . . . . . ( ) 50
51. In China the most important of these four crops is — 1 rye 2 wheat 3 tea 4 corn . . . . . ( ) 51
52. In what direction is Chosen (Korea) from Japan ? 1 north 2 south 3 east 4 west . . . . . ( ) 52
53. An important resource of the South Atlantic states is — 1 marble 2 large forests 3 cattle ranches 4 gold and silver mines . . . . . ( ) 53
54. Of the twenty-five largest cities in the United States the South Central states have — 1 20 2 15 3 7 4 2 . . . . . ( ) 54
55. In what direction is Argentina from Chile ? 1 west 2 southwest 3 northwest 4 east . . . . . ( ) 55
56. The progress of Mexico is hindered by — 1 its irregular coast line 2 few good harbors 3 poor farm land 4 poor natural resources . ( ) 56
57. One of the great advantages of the West Indies and Central America is good — 1 schools 2 harbors 3 mineral resources 4 government ( ) 57
58. Of the entire population of the world Asia has about — 1 one half 2 one tenth 3 one twentieth 4 three fourths . . . . . ( ) 58
59. A city that is especially important as a seaport is — 1 Mobile 2 Milwaukee 3 New York 4 Tampa . . . . . ( ) 59
60. The New England states have — 1 a regular coast line 2 many high mountains 3 many short, rapid streams 4 many long, navigable rivers ( ) 60
61. Poland exports chiefly — 1 salt 2 forest products 3 wheat 4 manufactured products . . . ( ) 61
62. The distance between Australia and New Zealand is about — 1 50 miles 2 100 miles 3 250 miles 4 1200 miles . . . . . ( ) 62
63. Farming is especially important in Italy because — 1 there is no coal or iron for manufacturing 2 the dense population requires much food 3 much food has to be exported 4 most of the people are farmers . . . ( ) 63

64. Tibet is unusual because it —  
 1 is at a very high altitude      2 is very modern for an Asiatic country  
 3 has good rivers and railroads      4 has excellent schools.....(      ) 64
65. The most important industry in Rumania is —  
 1 fishing      2 mining      3 manufacturing      4 farming.....(      ) 65
66. An industry that has developed extensively in Japan in the last fifty years is —  
 1 farming      2 fishing      3 mining      4 manufacturing.(      ) 66
67. The most important industry in the Sudan in Africa is —  
 1 animal raising      2 mining      3 fishing      4 lumbering.....(      ) 67
68. The most important of these crops in Australia is —  
 1 wheat      2 cotton      3 sugar      4 corn.....(      ) 68
69. The day having most hours of sunshine in the United States is —  
 1 December 21      2 March 21      3 June 21      4 September 21....(      ) 69
70. If we couldn't import anything, we should lack —  
 1 certain foods      2 materials for making steel      3 farm implements      4 gasoline....(      ) 70
71. The most important industry in Canada is —  
 1 agriculture      2 lumbering      3 fishing      4 mining.....(      ) 71
72. Most of the people in Siberia live —  
 1 in the north      2 in the forest belt      3 near the railroads      4 on the steppes.....(      ) 72
73. About what part of the earth's surface do the oceans occupy?  
 1 one tenth      2 one third      3 seven tenths      4 nine tenths.....(      ) 73
74. Baghdad is important for —  
 1 commerce      2 manufacturing      3 its schools      4 mining.....(      ) 74
75. A product that we import a great deal of because we produce very little of it is —  
 1 meat      2 wheat      3 machinery      4 linen....(      ) 75
76. Ships with wheat would most likely go from New York to —  
 1 Japan      2 Mexico      3 England      4 Russia.....(      ) 76
77. The best transportation route from New York to China is —  
 1 through the Suez Canal      2 through the Panama Canal  
 3 around Africa      4 across Europe.....(      ) 77
78. A product that the United States exports is —  
 1 tin      2 nitrate      3 quinine      4 petroleum.....(      ) 78
79. The quickest method of sending mail a long distance is by —  
 1 express      2 mail train      3 special delivery      4 airplane.....(      ) 79
80. The rays of the sun strike Buenos Aires most directly in —  
 1 December      2 March      3 June      4 September.....(      ) 80

**STOP!**

NO. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	46	46	47	48	49	50	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
NO. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Score	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	69	70	71	72	73	74	76	77	79	80	81	83	84	85	87	88	90	91	93	94	96	98	99	100

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....

[ 30 ]

Score, Test 8.....



## TEST 9. SPELLING

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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48. \_\_\_\_\_
49. \_\_\_\_\_
50. \_\_\_\_\_

No. RIGHT (with bonus)*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60								
Score	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89								

\* See Scoring Key in regard to bonus for Grade 8.

No. attempted..... No. wrong..... [ 31 ] No. right..... Score, Test 9.....

# INDIVIDUAL PROFILE CHART

## METROPOLITAN ACHIEVEMENT TESTS: ADVANCED BATTERY—COMPLETE

(Revised)

Score	Reading		Arithmetic		Eng.	Lit.	Hist.	Geog.	Spell.	Total	Grade	Age
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	Compr.	Vocab.	Fund.	Prob.			& Civ's					
100										900	12.0	17-0
												16-11
												16-10
												16-8
												16-7
95										850	11.5	16-6
												16-5
												16-4
												16-3
												16-2
90										800	11.0	16-1
												16-0
												15-11
												15-10
85										750	10.5	15-9
												15-8
												15-7
												15-6
												15-5
80										700	10.0	15-4
												15-3
												15-2
												15-1
												15-0
75											9.5	14-11
												14-10
												14-9
												14-8
												14-7
70										650	9.0	14-6
												14-5
												14-4
												14-3
												14-2
												14-1
65										600	8.5	14-0
												13-11
												13-10
												13-9
												13-8
												13-7
60										550	8.0	13-6
												13-5
												13-4
												13-3
												13-2
												13-1
55										500	7.5	13-0
												12-11
												12-10
												12-9
												12-8
50										450	7.0	12-7
												12-6
												12-5
												12-4
												12-3
												12-2
45										400	6.5	12-1
												12-0
												11-10
												11-9
												11-8
40										350	6.0	11-7
												11-6
												11-5
												11-4
												11-3
												11-2
												11-1
35										300	5.5	11-0
												10-11
												10-9
												10-8
												10-7
30											5.0	10-5

\* Values above Grade 9<sup>0</sup> are extrapolated.

The Profile Chart is designed to furnish a graphic picture of the achievement of an individual pupil as revealed by his test scores. The test scores which are needed for the completion of the Profile Chart are obtained from the tables at the end of each test and are copied into the form provided on the title page. In plotting the scores, open the test booklet and lay it flat so that both the title page and the Profile Chart are in view. Plot the individual scores entered in the table on the proper scales and join these points to make the profile. The Supervisor's Manual should be consulted for further details concerning the use and interpretation of the Profile Chart.



# METROPOLITAN ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

## ADVANCED BATTERY—COMPLETE: FORM B

(Revised)

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Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York City

Adv.  
Compl.  
**B**

(Revised)

### For Grades 7 and 8

Name ..... Date ..... 19...

Grade ..... Age ..... yrs ... mos. Teacher .....

School ..... City ..... State .....

TEST	SCORE	GRADE EQUIVA- LENT	AGE EQUIVA- LENT
1. Reading			
2. Vocabulary			
Average Reading	X		
3. Arithmetic Fundamentals			
4. Arithmetic Problems			
Average Arithmetic	X		
5. English			
I. Language Usage	<i>Enter one or the other score, not both. (Parts I and II)</i>		
II. Punct. and Cap.			
III. Grammar			
6. Literature			
7. History and Civics			
8. Geography			
9. Spelling			
Total			

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## TEST 1. READING

**Directions.** In each paragraph a blank line means that a word has been left out. Read each paragraph. Then think of the word that should be in each blank. Write the word *in the parentheses at the side of the page*. You should get the answer from the paragraph itself.

**Sample.** Dick, Tom, and Fred are brothers. The names of Dick's brothers are (a) ( ) a and (b) ( ) b

1-3. In some parts of our country trees are still standing that Indian children may have played under before the white man came. Some (1) that are still ( ) 1 growing in the West had already reached a large size before Julius Cæsar was (2). One way in which a ( ) 2 tree differs from a person is that some of its parts are always young; for, unlike us, trees grow as long as they (3) ( ) 3

4-5. If we think of education as possible only in schools, it would seem that colonial boys and girls had very meager opportunities. But outside the (4) they ( ) 4 had great opportunity to get a large measure of very helpful (5) ( ) 5

6-7. About two thirds of the food of bluebirds consists of grasshoppers, cutworms, bugs, and other insects. Bluebirds are (6) not only for their beauty and cheer- ( ) 6 fulness, but also because they do much good by devouring injurious (7) ( ) 7

8. Tree surgery is practiced by men who are carefully trained. As a dentist fills a cavity in a tooth, these men fill cavities in (8) ( ) 8

9-10. France has three windows. To the north it looks out upon the English Channel, which gives the country access to the main part of the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Western France looks directly on the Atlantic. The third (9) through which (10) ( ) 9 looks is the Mediterranean. ( ) 10

11-13. When a boy turns completely around, he is rotating. When he walks around a tree, he is revolving ( ) 11 around it. If he were to (11) and (12) at the same ( ) 12 time, his motions would be like the (13) of the earth, ( ) 13 which turns about its axis and moves around the sun. ( ) 13

14-16. No arrangements for food and shelter for birds near a home will be of much use if the birds are allowed to be killed by cats or driven away by English ( ) 14 sparrows. Families that are unwilling to do without a ( ) 15 (14) sometimes provide it with collar and bell to give the (15) warning of the approach of the (16) ( ) 16

17-18. The large number of candidates for public office makes it difficult to find out as much as we should about them. There are usually several (17) for each ( ) 17 office, and there are many (18) to be filled by election. ( ) 18

19-20. Venus is almost as large as the earth and has been called the earth's twin sister. It is the bright star that you have heard called "the evening star" or, when seen before dawn, "the (19) star." At times other ( ) 19 planets attract attention as "evening" or "morning" stars, but they are not so (20) as Venus. ( ) 20

21-23. At four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, a sum of money will double in seventeen years. If, when you are fourteen years old, you have one hundred dollars in the bank and you leave it there, you will ( ) 21 have two hundred dollars when you are thirty-one. ( ) 22 The gain will be made without any (21) on your part, and you will have only to leave the (22) in the (23). ( ) 23

24-26. It is the rule for all city boards of education to appoint a city superintendent of schools, to whom is intrusted the direct management of the schools. The superintendent is presumably a trained teacher of executive ability who understands (24) problems. He ( ) 24 is usually given a free hand in the management of the ( ) 25 (25) so long as the board of education has confidence in his (26). ( ) 26

27-28. An important and successful aspect of city planning is zoning; that is, the division of the community into districts, or zones, in which the uses to which land or buildings may be put and the height and area of buildings are specified. Almost every (27) of ( ) 27 any size in the United States has adopted a (28) ordinance in recent years. ( ) 28

29-31. During the summer growth of a tree the wood formed is firm, while the wood formed in the spring growth is weak and porous. The faster a tree ( ) 29 grows, the thicker are the rings of (29) summer wood ( ) 30 and the farther apart are the rings of (30) spring wood. The (31) a tree grows, the tougher is its wood. ( ) 31

**32-33.** The people of ancient times named the constellations after various outlines. You might try to map out the heavens and name the constellations; but you would probably not see clearly the (32) that the people of (33) imagined they saw among the stars. . . .

**34-35.** A form of amusement that was popular among the men in colonial days was the shooting match. One of the first requirements of the pioneer colonists was good marksmanship. It is therefore not surprising that a favored (34) among them was (35) for prizes. . . .

**36-37.** Education that simply makes a citizen more able to provide for his own material wants is largely wasted. Unless his capabilities are developed and used for the good of (36), his (37) has missed its point. . . .

**Directions.** Read each paragraph. Then read the questions below it. Write the answer to each question *in the parentheses after it*. You may read the paragraph again if you wish to. Each question can be answered by one word or, at most, a few words. You should get the answer to each question from the paragraph itself.

The material of which wood is composed is heavier than water. A piece of wood floats only because of the air spaces it contains. When a piece of wood is left in water for a long time, the water gradually finds its way into the vessels and fibers, driving out the air. Then the wood becomes *water-logged* and sinks. In green wood the vessels of the sapwood are filled with water. That is why a piece of green oak will sink. Some dense tropical timber produced in the United States will float after it has been dried.

38. What is pushed out of wood as water soaks into it? . ( ) 38  
39. Wood is least likely to sink in water when it is (?) . ( ) 39

For the purpose of loading and unloading ships, piers of wood or stone, called "wharves," are built from the shore of a harbor out into the water. Even a large vessel can be firmly fastened, or moored, to such a wharf, and trucks or railway cars can run out on it close to the sides of the vessel. Then derricks on the decks of the ship can lift freight from the cars or trucks and lower it through trapdoors in the deck into the hold.

40. What other word in the paragraph means the same as wharf? . . . . . ( ) 40  
41. What is used to bring freight to the wharf? . . . . . ( ) 41  
42. Wharves are built so that goods can be put on (?) ( ) 42

The carrier's horse was very, very lazy. He shuffled along, with his head down, as if he liked to keep the people waiting, to whom the packages were directed. I thought, indeed, that he sometimes chuckled over this

reflection, but the carrier said he was only troubled with a cough. The carrier had a way of keeping his head down, like his horse, and of drooping sleepily as he drove, with one arm on each knee. I say "drove," but I am sure the cart would have gone to Yarmouth quite as well without him, for the horse did all that. His conversation consisted of whistling.

43. In what was the carrier sitting? ..... ( ) 43  
 44. What was the horse's "chuckle"? ..... ( ) 44  
 45. Who directed the horse? ..... ( ) 45

Each colony had its own system of local government. The governor was elected in Rhode Island and Connecticut, appointed by the crown in the royal provinces, and chosen by the proprietor in the proprietary colonies. There was in every colony a legislative body, which generally consisted of a lower and an upper house. The members of the lower house were elected by the people. The members of the upper house were usually appointed by the royal government; but in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut they were elected.

46. Were the governments of all the colonies the same? ( ) 46  
 47. What did every colony have? ..... ( ) 47  
 48. How many parts were there to each legislature? .. ( ) 48  
 49. How many methods of choosing the governor are mentioned? ..... ( ) 49  
 50. In how many states was the upper house elected? ( ) 50

#### THE EAGLE

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;      The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;  
 Close to the sun in lovely lands,      He watches from his mountain walls;  
 Ringed with the azure world he stands.      And like a thunderbolt he falls.

51. What are the "crooked hands"? (line 1) ..... ( ) 51  
 52. Where does the eagle fall from? ..... ( ) 52  
 53. On what does the eagle stand? ..... ( ) 53  
 54. What are the "wrinkles"? (line 4) ..... ( ) 54  
 55. What words in the poem mean "blue sky"? ..... ( ) 55

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Score	33	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	57	58	59	60	61	63	64	64	65	
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55														
Score	67	68	70	72	73	74	75	77	79	79	80	82	84	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	97														

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....



## TEST 2. VOCABULARY

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each question write the number of the word that makes the sentence true.

**Sample.** *Big* means the same as — 1 bad 2 pretty 3 large 4 tiny( )

1. *Wretched* means — 1 weary 2 miserable 3 tired 4 ill.....( ) 1
2. To *manage* means to — 1 teach 2 spoil 3 follow 4 direct ..( ) 2
3. To *wound* means to — 1 annoy 2 coil 3 injure 4 twist ....( ) 3
4. *Safety* means — 1 security 2 sympathy 3 patience 4 danger( ) 4
5. *Loyal* means — 1 truthful 2 private 3 dishonest 4 faithful ..( ) 5
6. To *guide* is to — 1 defend 2 watch 3 supply 4 lead .....( ) 6
7. *Life* means — 1 end 2 strength 3 hope 4 existence .....( ) 7
8. To *attack* is to — 1 assault 2 kill 3 fasten 4 sink .....( ) 8
9. *Proud* means — 1 happy 2 loud 3 haughty 4 mean .....( ) 9
10. To *raise* means to — 1 elevate 2 rally 3 stand 4 collect ... ( ) 10
11. *Until* means — 1 after 2 during 3 up to 4 now .....( ) 11
12. *Reckless* means — 1 heartless 2 careless 3 fearful 4 useless( ) 12
13. *Especially* means — 1 particularly 2 generally 3 usually 4 rarely( ) 13
14. A *capture* is — 1 a leader 2 an arrest 3 a prisoner 4 a medicine( ) 14
15. To *cause* is to — 1 end 2 warn 3 care for 4 bring about ... ( ) 15
16. I *encourage* means I — 1 amuse 2 attempt 3 surround 4 urge on( ) 16
17. To *proceed* means to — 1 solve 2 follow 3 advance 4 lead ..( ) 17
18. A *panic* is a — 1 basket 2 jury 3 fright 4 picture .....( ) 18
19. *Generous* means — 1 cheerful 2 common 3 particular 4 liberal( ) 19
20. To *tempt* means to — 1 soften 2 entice 3 hold 4 storm....( ) 20
21. To *retire* means to — 1 reduce 2 reserve 3 retain 4 withdraw( ) 21
22. To *survey* means to — 1 instill 2 overspread 3 drive 4 inspect( ) 22
23. To *investigate* means to — 1 intervene 2 search 3 ask 4 invade( ) 23
24. *Gratitude* means — 1 felicity 2 thankfulness 3 application 4 grace( ) 24
25. *Often* means — 1 frequently 2 now 3 seldom 4 rarely .....( ) 25
26. To *address* is to — 1 speak to 2 clothe 3 call 4 write .....( ) 26
27. To *oppose* means to — 1 crush 2 suppose 3 resist 4 rest ..( ) 27
28. To *despise* means to — 1 stop 2 scorn 3 specify 4 plunder( ) 28
29. To *compel* is to — 1 force 2 push 3 compare 4 connect....( ) 29
30. To *submit* means to — 1 surrender 2 exalt 3 plunge 4 expose( ) 30
31. *Abundant* means — 1 plentiful 2 abusive 3 insufficient 4 absolute( ) 31
32. *Influence* means — 1 disease 2 grippe 3 power 4 poverty..( ) 32
33. *Excitement* means — 1 precaution 2 achievement 3 quiet 4 agitation( ) 33

34. To *build* means to — 1 instruct 2 bind 3 erect 4 plan . . . . ( ) 34
35. *Caution* means — 1 quickness 2 care 3 justice 4 cause . . . ( ) 35
36. An *appeal* is a — 1 presence 2 request 3 sound 4 paring . . . ( ) 36
37. *Unconcern* means — 1 justice 2 evidence 3 interest 4 indifference ( ) 37
38. To *confuse* is to — 1 melt 2 confer 3 consider 4 perplex . . . ( ) 38
39. *Indication* means — 1 hindrance 2 space 3 symptom 4 disbelief ( ) 39
40. *Termination* is the — 1 finish 2 dance 3 district 4 beginning ( ) 40
41. To *witness* means to — 1 condemn 2 blame 3 respect 4 observe ( ) 41
42. *Critical* means — 1 serious 2 furious 3 sarcastic 4 severe . . ( ) 42
43. *Admission* means — 1 allowance 2 office 3 entrance 4 theater ( ) 43
44. To *humble* means to — 1 embrace 2 hum 3 subdue 4 kneel ( ) 44
45. He *repulses* means he — 1 replies 2 repels 3 oppresses 4 notices ( ) 45
46. To *disclaim* means to — 1 negotiate 2 hasten 3 disown 4 displease ( ) 46
47. *Feature* means — 1 frenzy 2 coward 3 characteristic 4 act . . ( ) 47
48. *Reliance* means — 1 conspiracy 2 honor 3 reluctance 4 confidence ( ) 48
49. *Auxiliary* means — 1 evident 2 sentimental 3 apprehensive 4 helping ( ) 49
50. *Tremulous* means — 1 quivering 2 monstrous 3 sharp 4 biting ( ) 50
51. To *affect* is to — 1 torment 2 protest 3 waste 4 pretend . . . ( ) 51
52. An *interval* is a — 1 tool 2 show 3 space 4 publication . . . ( ) 52
53. A *stratagem* is a — 1 trick 2 trespass 3 manuscript 4 vein ( ) 53
54. To *percolate* means to — 1 journey 2 filter 3 boil 4 strike ( ) 54
55. To *presage* means to — 1 defend 2 offer 3 predict 4 direct ( ) 55
56. *Subterranean* means — 1 outlying 2 lost 3 bordering 4 hidden ( ) 56
57. I *indulge* means I — 1 lead 2 gratify 3 assist 4 install . . . . ( ) 57
58. *Ambiguous* means — 1 skillful 2 uncertain 3 delicious 4 creative ( ) 58
59. *Inanimate* means — 1 silly 2 lifeless 3 unsuitable 4 inaccurate ( ) 59
60. *Wrought* means — 1 augured 2 worked 3 injured 4 twisted . ( ) 60
61. *Momentary* means — 1 impetuous 2 weighty 3 transient 4 supreme ( ) 61
62. *Animosity* means — 1 hostility 2 liveliness 3 humiliation 4 variation ( ) 62
63. *Salutary* means — 1 tasty 2 healthful 3 prominent 4 salty . . ( ) 63
64. *Divination* means a — 1 deviation 2 variety 3 deity 4 foretelling ( ) 64
65. A *reprobate* is a — 1 reproof 2 distinction 3 scoundrel 4 requirement ( ) 65

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65			
Score	56	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	69	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	82	84	85	87	89	90	92	93	95	97	99			

No. attempted . . . .

No. wrong . . . .

No. right . . . .

[ 7 ]

Score, Test 2 . . . .

**TEST 3. ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS**

**Directions.** Work each example and write the answer in the box near it. If you have to copy your answer, be sure to copy it correctly. *Reduce all improper fractions to mixed numbers, and all fractions to lowest terms.*

1. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r} 57689 \\ 46979 \\ 23998 \\ 77398 \\ \hline 25847 \end{array}$$

2. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 717536 \\ 226747 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. **Multiply**

$$\begin{array}{r} 9785 \\ 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



4.  $24 \overline{) 725}$

5.  $28 \overline{) 112168}$

6.  $346 \overline{) 271610}$

7.  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{9}{10} =$

8.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3} =$

9. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 16\frac{7}{8} \\ 5\frac{9}{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\frac{7}{8} \\ 3\frac{3}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11. **Subtract**

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\frac{1}{3} \\ 5\frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.  $3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{12} =$

13.  $8 \times 2\frac{3}{4} =$

14.  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

15. **Multiply**

$$\begin{array}{r} 465 \\ 34\frac{4}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16.  $6\frac{3}{4} \div 3 =$

17.  $7\frac{1}{2} \div 7 =$

18.  $4\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{2} =$

19.  $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{9}{10} =$

20. **Add**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 .53 \\
 .0052 \\
 235.054 \\
 .9 \\
 .0254 \\
 .427 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

21.  $.35 + \frac{1}{3} + .66\frac{2}{3} =$

22.  $\$78 - \$3.11 =$

23.  $5.2 - 2.895 =$

24.  $5\frac{1}{2} - .3 =$

25.  $1000 \times .33 =$

26.  $.24 \text{ of } 52.4 =$

27.

6 ) .42

28.

.003 ) .0156

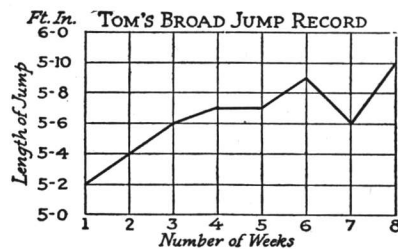
29.

.41 ) 180.4

30.

1.35 ) 94.5

The graph below shows the improvement in the broad jump that Tom Jones made during eight weeks.



31. On what two weeks

did Tom jump the same distance? ...

32. How far did Tom

jump on each of these weeks? .....

33. What was the largest

gain Tom made in any one week? .

 in.

34.  $40\% \text{ of } 50 =$

35.  $3\% \text{ of } 200 =$

36.  $12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } 36 =$

37.  $\frac{1}{5}\% \text{ of } 1000 =$

38. What per cent of 50 is 30? .....

 %
39. **Add**

3 qt. 1 pt.

2 pt.

2 qt. 1 pt.

40. 1 min. =

 sec.
41. **Subtract**

18 lb.

12 lb. 10 oz.

42. 1 sq. yd. =

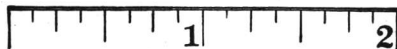
 sq. ft.

43. 60 wk. =

 yr.  wk.

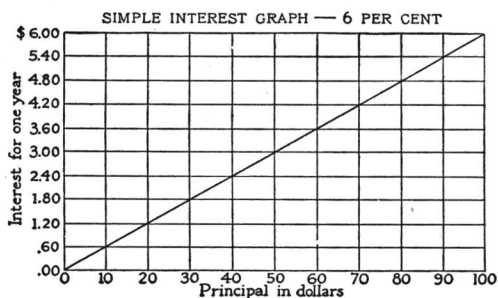
44. The ratio of 1 ounce to a pound is — to —

 to

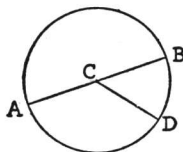
Scale:  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch = 1 foot

(Use this ruler.)

45. What is the outside length of the garage shown in the scale drawing? ..... ft.

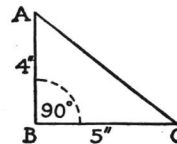


46. From the graph, the interest on \$80 for 1 year at 6% = \$
47. From the graph, the interest on \$140 for 1 year at 6% = .....



48. The above figure is called a ..... .
49. Line  $AB$  is called the ..... .
50. Line  $CD$  is called the ..... .

51. Find the average of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24. .



52. This figure is called a ———-angle triangle. .

53. Line  $BC$  is called the ..... .

54. Principal = \$550  
Time = 90 da.  
Rate = 6%  
Amount = ..... \$

55. Marked price = \$40  
Discounts = 20%  
and 25%  
Net price = ..... \$

56. Assessed value = \$7500  
Tax rate = \$2.72 per \$100  
Tax = ..... \$

57. Selling price = \$1500  
Rate of commission = 8%  
Net proceeds = ..... \$

58. Principal = \$600  
Time = 1 yr. 6 mo.  
Rate = 3%  
Amount = ..... \$

59.  $20 = 5x + 10$  .....  $x =$

60.  $\frac{2}{3}x - 4 = 12$  .....  $x =$

STOP!

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	30	31	33	34	36	37	38	40	41	42	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	58	59	60	61	62	62	63	64	66
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60								
Score	67	67	68	69	70	71	71	72	73	74	75	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87	89	90	91	92								

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....

[ 10 ]

Score, Test 3.....

**TEST 4. ARITHMETIC PROBLEMS**

**Directions.** Work each problem and write the answer in the box after the problem. Do your work in the margin at the right of the page.

1. Our principal told us that the bill for our 75 history books was \$43.50. What did one book cost? ..... ¢ <sup>1</sup>
2. Joe bought an old bicycle for \$12. He spent \$2.50 for repairs. He sold it for \$18. How much did he gain? ..... \$ <sup>2</sup>
3. After school Dick works for a druggist. He is paid 20¢ an hour. Yesterday he worked from 4:00 to 5:15. How much should he receive? ..... ¢ <sup>3</sup>
4. If eggs are 48¢ a dozen, how much did the 2 eggs I ate today cost? ..... ¢ <sup>4</sup>
5. Roger's father earns \$42.00 a week. How much does he earn in a year? ..... \$ <sup>5</sup>
6. Mrs. Rose bought a  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -yard piece of linen and a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -yard piece. How much linen did she buy in all? ..... yd. <sup>6</sup>
7. The Smiths pay \$75 a month rent for their house and \$8.50 for a garage. What is their total rent for a year? ..... \$ <sup>7</sup>
8. From a 15¢ roll of paper, 12 caps can be made. How much will the caps cost for the 180 pupils in our glee club? ..... \$ <sup>8</sup>
9. Ralph weighed  $82\frac{7}{8}$  pounds before he went to camp. When he returned, he weighed  $89\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. How much had he gained in camp? ..... lb. <sup>9</sup>
10. Mr. Minton's salary is \$484 a month. He spends  $\frac{3}{4}$  of it for food, rent, and clothing. How much is that? ..... \$ <sup>10</sup>
11. If you need  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a yard of material for one curtain, how much material will you need for 7 curtains? ..... yd. <sup>11</sup>
12. Chocolate-covered raisins sold at 2 ounces for 5¢. How much was that a pound? ... ¢ <sup>12</sup>
13. Mrs. Filter asked for  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of cheese. The grocer cut it and said, "This weighs 14 ounces." How much more was that than Mrs. Filter wanted? ..... oz. <sup>13</sup>
14. Ruth needs 200 ice-cream cones for the church fair. If a quart of ice cream fills 10 cones, how many gallons of ice cream should she order? ..... gal. <sup>14</sup>

15. Sol earns 40¢ an hour. Yesterday he worked from 8:30 to 11:00 and from 2:30 to 3:30. How much did he earn?.. \$ 15
16. My mother told me to buy  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of chocolates for my party. How many 4-ounce boxes would that make?..... 16
17. Polly bought  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of ribbon at 40¢ a yard and  $\frac{2}{3}$  yard of silk at \$1.68 a yard. How much was the bill?..... \$ 17
18. Dick delivers papers for his father, who pays him a commission of 10% on all the money Dick collects. If he collected \$27.50 last week, how much did Dick get? \$ 18
19. Our gas bills totaled \$39.12 last year. What was the average monthly cost of gas? \$ 19
20. On different days last week, Rosa's sister worked  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours, 8 hours, and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  hours. If she was paid 48¢ an hour, how much did she receive for her work last week?... \$ 20
21. Our Hikers Club plans to walk about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. How far can we walk between 8:30 A.M. and noon?..... mi. 21
22. A receipt shows that — 1 money is due  
2 money is to be paid 3 a bill has been paid  
4 money has been taken from the bank ..... 22
23. How many feet of wire fencing are needed to enclose a lot 54 feet wide and 150 feet long? ft. 23
24. Our motor boat ran a distance of 19.8 miles in 1.2 hours. Find its rate of speed per hour. mi. 24
25. The average temperature of the warmest April in our city was 55°. The average for the coldest April was 40.3°. What is the difference in temperature between these two averages?..... ° 25
26. Last Christmas mother bought four  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pound boxes of candy which she divided equally among the 8 children in our family. How much did each share of candy weigh? lb. 26
27. Each day our class takes the outside temperature. For one week the chart showed 62°, 60°, 54°, 65°, and 68°. What was the average daily temperature for the week?.. ° 27
28. Edna said that the \$42 her Scout troop collected was  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  of their quota. How much were they expected to collect? ..... \$ 28

29. For a 365-dollar set of furniture Mr. Perry will pay \$100 cash and the remainder at \$26.50 a month. How long will it take him to pay for the furniture?.....  mo. 29
30. On Ruth's bar graph 1 inch represents a river 2000 miles long. How long would the bar be for a river 2500 miles long?....  in. 30
31. Mr. White borrowed \$1200 from his bank for 30 days at 6%. How much interest did he owe at the end of that time?..... \$  31
32. Distance at sea is measured by knots. If a knot equals 1.152 land miles, how many miles an hour does a battleship go that makes a speed of 27.9 knots an hour?  mi. 32
33. A radio set is listed at \$240 with discounts of 10% and  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Find the net price.... \$  33
34. If every 500 miles is represented on a map by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, how long a line is needed to show 2750 miles?.....  in. 34
35. To make concrete, a bag of cement should be mixed with every 3 bags of sand. How much cement must I use if I use 12 bags of sand?.....  35
36. A factory valued at \$58,000 was insured for  $\frac{4}{5}$  of its value at a premium of 60¢ for \$100. Find the yearly premium..... \$  36
37. How much money must be invested at 5% to yield an annual income of \$2345? ..... \$  37
38. Sarah cut out a right triangle, the base of which was 8.2 inches and the altitude 4.5 inches. How many square inches were in the triangle?.....  sq. in. 38
39. How much will \$1000 amount to in 6 months at 4% if interest is compounded quarterly?..... \$  39
40. Mr. Lee pays \$180 in taxes. His property is assessed for \$12,000. Find the tax rate on \$100..... \$  40

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	37	38	40	42	43	44	46	47	49	50	52	54	55	57	59	59	60	62	64	65	67	68	70	72	73	74	75	76	78	80	81	82	83	84

No. attempted.....  
 No. wrong.....  
 No. right.....

No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40
Score	86	88	88	89	91	92



## TEST 5. ENGLISH: PART I—LANGUAGE USAGE

**Directions.** In each sentence one word is left out for each blank line. Think of the one word that should be written on the blank line to make the sentence correct and *sensible*. Write the word in the parentheses after the sentence. Read the whole sentence before you write the word. (Sometimes the first letter of the word you are to use is given.) *Read the sentence again* after you have written the word, to be sure that it is correct and sensible.

**Samples.** John says he *d*—— like to lose a game . . . . .(*d* )  
 Mary hasn't —— more paper left for her lessons.( )

1. Yesterday Carol *d*—— her home work before supper; so her mother let her play after supper. . . . .(*d* ) 1
2. Betty said, "Claire can't run as fast as I can, even though she is taller than ——" . . . . .( ) 2
3. Ben *s*—— a big ship sailing down the river yesterday. . . . .(*s* ) 3
4. I had one top and I bought nine more. Now I —— ten tops.( ) 4
5. "Will you eat an orange?" "I will, even though I have already —— one this afternoon." . . . . .( ) 5
6. Cats keep clean by washing *th*——*selves* with their tongues.(*th* ) 6
7. There *w*—— hardly any food on hand when they arrived.(*w* ) 7
8. He could see that *th*—— were only two boys in the room. . . . .(*th* ) 8
9. I expected to be in the country two weeks, but I *s*—— there only two days. . . . .(*s* ) 9
10. The crowd *w*—— very unruly at the baseball game . . . . .(*w* ) 10
11. Of the three sisters, Peggy is the *pr*—— . . . . .(*pr* ) 11
12. The committee of three boys *h*—— made its report, and we will vote on it. . . . .(*h* ) 12
13. The baby has *gr*—— two inches in the last three months. . . . .(*gr* ) 13
14. There —— scarcely any time left to get the train. . . . .( ) 14
15. Paul lost his balance while he was standing on the chair, and he fell —— it. . . . .( ) 15
16. If Dan had looked for the skate, he *w*—— —— found it.(*w* ) 16
17. Fred is just beginning, but Jenny *b*—— ten minutes ago. . . . .(*b* ) 17
18. He was *l*—— down on the bed, but he sat up when called. . . . .(*l* ) 18
19. A crate of eggs —— standing on the floor. . . . .( ) 19
20. We wished to go to the movies, but we *a*—— going because we haven't enough money. . . . .(*a* ) 20
21. Do you see the *three* books on that table? Well, this book is yours and *th*—— are mine. . . . .(*th* ) 21
22. Fred wants us to go. It was *h*—— who invited us last week.(*h* ) 22
23. I didn't say ——*thing* to Miss Smith about the broken vase.( ) 23
24. I like all kinds of apples, but I prefer *th*—— kind. . . . .(*th* ) 24
25. Neither of the two boys *w*—— willing to bring it. . . . .(*w* ) 25

**Directions.** In each of the following sentences put in the capital letters and the commas, periods, and other punctuation marks that have been left out. *Do not change any punctuation that is already in any sentence.*

they came I believe at ten o'clock.

Fifth Ave is a famous street.

Dick said, don't you want to go to the movies

No the name of the book is the pioneer Traveller.

Mrs Green is Carols aunt.

**STOP!**

*This table applies to Parts I and II only.*

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Score	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	53	54	55	56	58	59	
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59										
Score	60	62	63	64	66	68	69	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	81	82	84	85	87	88	90	91	92	94	95										

No. attempted..... No. wrong..... No. right.....

Score, Test 5.....

### PART III—GRAMMAR

**Directions.** Put the answer in the parentheses after each question.

60. Which sentence is declarative? (*Answer by number.*)  
 1 What a sight the "Los Angeles" was! 2 Tom wants to go on a picnic.  
 3 Send the books back to the store. 4 To what did the colonists object?( ) 6
61. How many words are there in the complete subject of this sentence?  
*Why did that man come here the day before yesterday?*.....( ) 6
62. What is the subject word of the above sentence?.....( ) 6
63. How many words are there in the complete predicate of the above sentence?.....( ) 6
64. What is the predicate verb of the above sentence?.....( ) 6

**Directions.** After each part of speech listed below the paragraph, put the number of one word or phrase in the paragraph which is that part of speech. For example, *Dick* is a proper noun. It has the number 1 over it. So you should write 1 in the parentheses after "a proper noun."

Little <sup>1</sup>Dick <sup>2</sup>is <sup>3</sup>an exceedingly <sup>4</sup>clever <sup>5</sup>boy. When he was only six years old, he could read well. He liked to read stories <sup>10</sup>from his book <sup>11</sup>to his sister. He had to read <sup>14</sup>very slowly to her. He likes his sister <sup>15</sup>a great deal <sup>16</sup>.

- Sample.** a proper noun( ) 69. object of a verb.....( )
65. a verb.....( ) 70. an adverb modifying an adjective( )
66. an adjective.....( ) 71. a preposition.....( )
67. a common noun.....( ) 72. a possessive pronoun.....( )
68. a personal pronoun...( ) 73. object of a preposition.....( )

26. We were all very good, but she gave only Mary and —  
candy. Mine tasted very good.....( ) 26
27. Ben couldn't go with us because he wasn't feeling —... ( ) 27
28. We got the boat — Mr. Jones, who kindly lent it to us. ( ) 28
29. Mother says I — go to the movies if I mow the lawn .. ( ) 29
30. Everyone wanted — own seat.....( ) 30
31. The swarm of bees followed — own queen until they  
reached the new hive.....( ) 31
32. A variety of styles *w*— shown in the store.....(*w*) ) 32
33. Everyone chose a book except Allen. Allen, why haven't  
you *ch*— a book yet?.....(*ch*) ) 33
34. To *w*— are you going to send that pretty valentine?...(*w*) ) 34
35. Gertrude did —, but Clara did still better.....( ) 35
36. I recognized John as soon as he came *i*— the room ....(*i*) ) 36
37. Because of the storm, — all the children were late.....( ) 37
38. Freddie thought neither of the shows *w*— worth seeing. (*w*) ) 38
39. Little Carol always acts — a little lady should act.....( ) 39
40. If anyone passes the swimming test, — may enter the race.( ) 40
41. The troop of soldiers *w*— ready to start its march at 6 A.M. (*w*) ) 41
42. "I didn't steal it," he said. "In fact, I have never *st*—  
anything in my life.".....(*st*) ) 42
43. The last boy *w*— we invited to the party cannot come.(*w*) ) 43
44. I don't care for most apples, but I do like those *k*— of  
apples.....(*k*) ) 44
45. Thomas is so clever that you have to think *qu*— to keep  
up with him.....(*qu*) ) 45
46. If Mr. White isn't in, *w*— will you ask to see?.....(*w*) ) 46

### STOP!

## PART II—PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

**Directions.** In the sentences below, some punctuation marks and capital letters are left out. In the parentheses after each sentence copy each word after which there should be a punctuation mark and write the punctuation mark after it. Also copy each word that should be capitalized and write it with a capital letter. The samples show you how to do it.

**Samples.** John came home he was very tired. ( *home. He* )  
Where was the ball it was on the chair.( *ball? It* )

47. Give me my books if you don't I'll tell Miss Jones. ( ) 47
48. Do you think that we will arrive on time the train  
is ten minutes late now. ....( ) 48
49. Tom sat in the office and waited he was early he  
didn't mind waiting. ....( ) 49

**Directions.** Read this paragraph. Then answer the questions below it.

Cuba, an island,<sup>1</sup> lies very near our coast<sup>2</sup> and it became the scene of still uglier revolts.<sup>4</sup> The nearness of the island to the United States<sup>5</sup> forced us to enter world affairs as a power with which<sup>6</sup> all nations have had to reckon.<sup>7</sup> How, then, could our country<sup>8</sup> have continued<sup>9</sup> a policy of aloofness from Old World politics and affairs?<sup>10</sup>

74. How many sentences are there in the above paragraph? ( ) 74  
 75. Write the first and last words of a simple sentence . . . ( ) 75  
 76. Write the first and last words of a compound sentence. ( ) 76  
 77. Write the first and last words of a complex sentence . . ( ) 77

In the parentheses after each of the following write the number of one word or expression from the paragraph above that it describes.

78. a conjunction . . . . . ( ) 81. a verb in the present tense . . . . . ( )  
 79. an auxiliary verb . . ( ) 82. the comparative degree of an adjective ( )  
 80. a noun in apposition ( ) 83. a verb in the simple past tense . . . . ( )

**Directions.** Underline the word that makes each sentence in the second column right. Then, after each sentence put the number of the reason (from the first column) that tells why it is right. The sample is answered correctly.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. A verb agrees in person with its subject.   | <b>Sample.</b> (Them, <u>Those</u> ) toys are mine( 3 )   |
| 2. A pronoun agrees in number with its antecedent.                                   | 84. (Us, We) boys are going to form a club . . . . . ( ) 84                                     |
| 3. A personal pronoun should not be used as an adjective.                            | 85. Jim (doesn't, don't) like arithmetic( ) 85  |
| 4. The nominative case is used for the subject of a sentence.                        | 86. Of all her six children, Mrs. Jones thinks Lucy is the (smarter, smartest) . . . . . ( ) 86 |
| 5. An adjective is used to describe a noun.  | 87. The party was planned by Betty and (I, me) . . . . . ( ) 87                                 |
| 6. The object of a verb is in the objective case.                                    | 88. Everyone who goes must buy (his, their) own ticket . . . . . ( ) 88                         |
| 7. An adverb should be used to describe a verb.                                      | 89. Mary sings (beautiful, beautifully)( ) 89   |
| 8. The object of a preposition is in the objective case.                             |   |
| 9. The superlative degree of an adjective is used in comparing more than two things. |   |

**STOP!**

*This table applies to Parts I, II, and III.*

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Score	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	37	38	39	40	41	42	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	55	56		
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
Score	57	57	58	58	59	60	60	62	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	68	69	70	70	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	76	76	77	78	
No. RIGHT															69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Score															78	79	79	80	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	89	90	91	92	92	93

No. attempted. . . . .

No. wrong. . . . .

No. right. . . . .

## TEST 6. LITERATURE

**Directions.** After each question there are four answers, of which only *one* is correct. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the correct answer.

**Sample.** Sleeping Beauty was awakened by a —

1 king    2 fairy    3 bear    4 prince ..... (    )

1. "The Little Match Girl" is a story of the —  
1 spring    2 summer    3 fall    4 winter ..... (    ) 1
2. Aladdin was ashamed because —    1 he was a poor boy  
2 his father died    3 his mother was old    4 he was an idle boy ..... (    ) 2
3. Robin Hood lived in —  
1 France    2 the United States    3 Germany    4 England ..... (    ) 3
4. Literature refers to —    1 history    2 grammar    3 stories    4 bravery (    ) 4
5. The boy who saved his country from the sea was —  
1 Peter    2 David    3 Bill    4 Canute ..... (    ) 5
6. David slew —    1 Jesse    2 a giant    3 a dragon    4 Saul ..... (    ) 6
7. "The Arrow and the Song" was written by —  
1 Hawthorne    2 Stevenson    3 Longfellow    4 Whittier ..... (    ) 7
8. "Katrinka" is a story about a little —  
1 dancer    2 skater    3 swimmer    4 flier ..... (    ) 8
9. "Comes a pause in the day's occupation that is known as the —"  
1 children's hour    2 rest period    3 day's end    4 time to sleep .. (    ) 9
10. The Hatter and the Hare tried to put the Dormouse into —  
1 a tree    2 the well    3 the chimney    4 the teapot ..... (    ) 10
11. In "The King of the Golden River" the little dog and the baby wanted —    1 milk    2 food    3 petting    4 water ..... (    ) 11
12. Paul Revere warned the —  
1 British    2 farmers    3 ships    4 people in church ..... (    ) 12
13. Clara Barton was a —    1 writer    2 nurse    3 doctor    4 singer (    ) 13
14. Black Beauty saved his mistress by —    1 pulling her out of the water  
2 going for the doctor    3 waking the family    4 shielding her from bullets (    ) 14
15. Minerva was the goddess of —    1 love    2 wisdom    3 wrath    4 fire (    ) 15
16. Dr. Watson helped Sherlock Holmes by —    1 coming to see him  
2 making deductions    3 caring for him    4 following his instructions (    ) 16
17. Rip Van Winkle was a good —  
1 father    2 farmer    3 neighbor    4 husband ..... (    ) 17
18. The poem "Four-Leaf Clover" tells —    1 what to do if you find one  
2 how to grow them    3 what each leaf is for    4 how children pick them (    ) 18
19. The Good Samaritan was —    1 one who helped another  
2 an outlaw    3 Little John    4 the defender of the bridge ..... (    ) 19
20. "Well begun is half done" is a —  
1 proverb    2 commandment    3 poem    4 nursery rhyme ..... (    ) 20

21. "The Last of the Mohicans" is about —  
 1 ships    2 sailors    3 Indians    4 dwarfs .....(    ) 21
22. The Uncle Remus stories are legends of the —  
 1 West    2 South    3 sea    4 North .....(    ) 22
23. The author Rudyard Kipling is —  
 1 English    2 American    3 Spanish    4 French .....(    ) 23
24. Olympus was the home of the —  
 1 Greek gods    2 Norse gods    3 Egyptian gods    4 Indian gods ..(    ) 24
25. The Philistines fought against the —  
 1 Americans    2 Israelites    3 Greeks    4 Romans .....(    ) 25
26. Oliver Wendell Holmes is remembered most for the —  
 1 unusual rhymes in his poems    2 fun making in his poems  
 3 beauty of his phrases    4 sadness in his poems .....(    ) 26
27. Balder and Thor were sons of — 1 Loki    2 Jove    3 Odin    4 Juno(    ) 27
28. The miser who became kind was —  
 1 Little John    2 Jason    3 Scrooge    4 Cratchit.....(    ) 28
29. To keep Proserpine with him, Pluto gave her a —  
 1 golden apple    2 pony    3 necklace    4 pomegranate .....(    ) 29
30. "The Water Babies" is a story about a —  
 1 chimney sweep    2 nursemaid    3 mermaid    4 swimmer .....(    ) 30
31. Orpheus was famed for his —  
 1 strength    2 music    3 curiosity    4 wealth .....(    ) 31
32. Washington Irving wrote legends of the —  
 1 South    2 Mississippi    3 West    4 Hudson .....(    ) 32
33. Prometheus gave men —    1 fire    2 iron    3 poverty    4 water(    ) 33
34. The sister who made a sacrifice in "Little Women" was —  
 1 Jo    2 Beth    3 Meg    4 Amy .....(    ) 34
35. Abou Ben Adhem loved —  
 1 beauty    2 God    3 his fellow men    4 nobody .....(    ) 35
36. To take a "message to Garcia" means to —    1 act as messenger  
 2 run swiftly    3 perform a task quickly and efficiently    4 go to Cuba(    ) 36
37. In "The Courtship of Miles Standish" the brave captain —  
 1 married Priscilla    2 asked his friend to propose for him  
 3 loved war better than a woman    4 was both a writer and a fighter ..(    ) 37
38. The story called "The Nail" teaches us that —  
 1 iron is stronger than wood    2 a faithful friend is better than gold  
 3 little things may be important    4 merchants are smart men .....(    ) 38
39. The Preamble to the Constitution emphasizes the —    1 need of union  
 2 danger of warfare    3 need of laws    4 blessings of liberty .....(    ) 39
40. Whitman's poetry expresses —  
 1 anger    2 intolerance    3 snobbishness    4 democratic sympathy(    ) 40
41. "The Deacon's Masterpiece" was a —  
 1 picture    2 song    3 wagon    4 little church .....(    ) 41

42. In the play "Julius Cæsar" the friend of Cæsar was —  
 1 Brutus    2 Cassius    3 Octavius    4 Antony ..... ( ) 42
43. In "Penrod's Busy Day" Penrod —    1 tries to annoy his sister  
 2 tries to be helpful    3 has a good time    4 works very hard ..... ( ) 43
44. According to "Barter," "Spend all you have for" —  
 1 friendship    2 jewels    3 fine clothes    4 loveliness ..... ( ) 44
45. King Robert of Sicily became —  
 1 a soldier    2 a priest    3 a beggar    4 the King's Jester ..... ( ) 45
46. Don Quixote and Rosinante were injured in fighting —  
 1 battles    2 giants    3 windmills    4 demons ..... ( ) 46
47. Evangeline was known for her —  
 1 sadness    2 cleverness    3 joyousness    4 constancy ..... ( ) 47
48. The thought of the poem "Requiem" reminds us of —    1 "If"  
 2 "Opportunity"    3 "Crossing the Bar"    4 "The Soldier" ..... ( ) 48
49. The Blue Bird of Happiness was found —  
 1 in the palace    2 on a ship    3 in the woods    4 at home ..... ( ) 49
50. Wee Willie Winkie was —  
 1 spoiled    2 idolized    3 disliked    4 let alone by the soldiers... ( ) 50

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each character in Column 2 put the number of the character from Column 1 that appears in the same story or poem.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Ichabod Crane	51. Marygold..... ( ) 51
2. Mother Wolf	52. The Mayor of Hamelin.. ( ) 52
3. Laurie	53. Jim Hawkins..... ( ) 53
4. The Pied Piper	54. Nello..... ( ) 54
5. Midas	55. Mowgli..... ( ) 55
6. Anne of Green Gables	56. Brom Bones ..... ( ) 56
7. Patrasch	57. Ellen..... ( ) 57
8. Black Beauty	58. Diana..... ( ) 58
9. Lochinvar	
10. Long John Silver	

**Directions.** Each character in the second column is from a story or a poem in the first column. In the parentheses after each character in the second column put the number of the story or the poem in which it appears.

1. Early Cave Men	59. Kit..... ( ) 59
2. How "Mad Anthony" Took Stony Point	60. Sabre Tooth..... ( ) 60
3. How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix	61. Johnny Chuck..... ( ) 61
4. I'm Just Beginning to Fight	62. John Paul Jones..... ( ) 62
5. The Five Little Peppers	63. Medea..... ( ) 63
6. The Dutch Twins	64. General Wayne..... ( ) 64
7. The Bluebird	65. Tytyl..... ( ) 65
8. Old Mother West Wind	66. Dirck and Joris..... ( ) 66
9. The Call of the Wild	
10. Jason and the Golden Fleece	



**Directions.** Each description or incident in the second column tells something about a character or a story in the first column. In the parentheses after each item in the second column put the number of the character or the story from the first column that it tells about.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Farmer and His Sons                          | 67. He taught his people picture writing ..... ( ) 67                               |
| 2. Cornelia's Jewels                                | 68. How a great race was won ... ( ) 68   |
| 3. Hiawatha   | 69. A girl dyed her red hair green ( ) 69   |
| 4. How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix | 70. A dying soldier brought news of victory ..... ( ) 70                            |
| 5. Hans Brinker                                     | 71. A beautiful doll made the poor girl very happy ..... ( ) 71                     |
| 6. Little Cosette                                   | 72. The mother said her sons were more precious than gems .... ( ) 72               |
| 7. An Incident of the French Camp                   | 73. When the bundle of sticks was untied, each stick was easily broken ..... ( ) 73 |
| 8. Sindbad the Sailor                               | 74. A king learned to try, try again ( ) 74   |
| 9. Bruce and the Spider                             |   |
| 10. Anne of Green Gables                            |   |

**Directions.** In the parentheses after each quotation below put the number of the title with which it is associated.

- |                           |                       |                                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Old Ironsides          | 4. Requiem            | 7. The Arrow and the Song      |
| 2. The Twenty-third Psalm | 5. Nathan Hale        | 8. The Landing of the Pilgrims |
| 3. The Concord Hymn       | 6. Paul Revere's Ride | 9. The Man Without a Country   |
75. "The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want." ..... ( ) 75
76. "On the eighteenth of April in Seventy-five" ..... ( ) 76
77. "It fell to earth, I knew not where." ..... ( ) 77
78. "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." ..... ( ) 78
79. "I wish that I may never hear of the United States again." ..... ( ) 79
80. "Spirit that made these heroes dare to die, and leave their children free." ..... ( ) 80

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	36	38	40	41	42	43	44	46	47	48	50	51	51	53	54	55	57	58	59	61	62	64	65	66	68	69	71
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52																
Score	72	73	74	75	78	79	80	82	83	84	86	89	90	92	93	95	97	100																

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....



## TEST 7. HISTORY AND CIVICS

**Directions.** After each question are four answers, only *one* of which is right. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the right answer.

**Sample.** America was discovered by —

- 1 Cortes    2 Balboa    3 Columbus    4 Cabot ..... (    )

1. Henry Hudson tried to —    1 find gold    2 discover New York  
3 find a new way to the Indies    4 buy New York from the Indians... (    ) 1
2. King Charles gave Pennsylvania to William Penn to —  
1 pay a debt    2 get rid of the Quakers  
3 get the land settled    4 gain wealth for England ..... (    ) 2
3. Spanish explorers came to America to —    1 help the natives  
2 engage in manufacturing    3 find wealth    4 study the country ... (    ) 3
4. The first man to reach the East Indies by traveling west from Europe was —    1 Magellan    2 Columbus    3 Balboa    4 Drake ..... (    ) 4
5. Texas revolted against —    1 France    2 England    3 Spain    4 Mexico (    ) 5
6. Lord Baltimore wanted to found a colony as a refuge for —  
1 prisoners    2 slaves    3 Catholics    4 Indians ..... (    ) 6
7. England claimed North America because of the explorations of —  
1 Raleigh    2 Hudson    3 Cabot    4 Smith ..... (    ) 7
8. If your dog is taken away by the dog catcher in a city, you should notify the —    1 Police Department    2 Bureau of Licenses  
3 Law Department    4 Health Department ..... (    ) 8
9. About how many years before Columbus did the Norsemen visit America?    1 2000    2 1000    3 500    4 100 ..... (    ) 9
10. The most important institution of the Puritan colonies was the —  
1 jail    2 school    3 library    4 fort ..... (    ) 10
11. At the end of the Civil War —    1 the Southern trade was good  
2 the South was producing more than ever  
3 the South became a confederacy  
4 many parts of the South were in ruins ..... (    ) 11
12. Free education is needed in a democracy especially so that the people will —    1 be able to earn much money  
2 elect educated officials    3 know how to use their leisure time  
4 take an intelligent part in running the government ..... (    ) 12
13. Most immigrants come to America now —    1 to live more comfortably  
2 for adventure    3 to escape persecution    4 to start a new government (    ) 13
14. The first colony to elect representatives to make laws was —  
1 Virginia    2 Plymouth    3 Providence    4 New York ..... (    ) 14
15. Regular steamship travel between Europe and America began about —  
1 1800    2 1810    3 1820    4 1840 ..... (    ) 15
16. The last important battle of the Revolution was at —  
1 Saratoga    2 Yorktown    3 Monmouth    4 Trenton ..... (    ) 16
17. Foreigners living in this country should become citizens so that they can —    1 share the rights and duties of citizenship    2 earn more money  
3 stay in this country    4 be protected by the law ..... (    ) 17
18. The first cable across the Atlantic was laid —    1 about 1840  
2 a few years before the Civil War    3 about 1890    4 after 1900 ... (    ) 18

19. The first college in the United States was —  
 1 Columbia    2 Yale    3 Princeton    4 Harvard ..... ( ) 19
20. If an automobile is parked near a hydrant in a city, it should be reported to the —  
 1 Bureau of Highways    2 Water Department  
 3 Police Department    4 Fire Department ..... ( ) 20
21. Braddock's defeat was important because —  
 2 it showed that the British regulars could be defeated  
 3 the French won a great victory    4 the colonists gained much land .. ( ) 21
22. An American famous as an explorer of the Far West was —  
 1 Fremont    2 Houston    3 Scott    4 Austin ..... ( ) 22
23. The World War lasted —  
 1 6 months    2 1 year    3 4 years    4 10 years ( ) 23
24. Our claim to Oregon was settled with —  
 1 Russia    2 Great Britain    3 Spain    4 Canada ..... ( ) 24
25. The man responsible for the Erie Canal was —  
 1 Hamilton    2 Clinton    3 Jackson    4 Stuyvesant ..... ( ) 25
26. In 1921 laws were passed —  
 1 increasing the number of immigrants  
 2 deciding where immigrants may land  
 3 deciding where immigrants may live  
 4 restricting the number of immigrants ..... ( ) 26
27. The development of the West was helped most by —  
 1 the telephone  
 2 Indians    3 transcontinental railroads    4 the Pony Express ..... ( ) 27
28. A boy should go to school —  
 1 to get good marks  
 2 because college graduates earn much money    3 to learn things  
 4 to be of most help to others and to himself ..... ( ) 28
29. Such names as Baton Rouge and Des Moines are evidence of possession by the —  
 1 French    2 Italians    3 Spanish    4 Portuguese ( ) 29
30. Jackson invaded Florida in 1817 to —  
 1 explore the country there  
 2 fight the Spaniards    3 defeat the English    4 fight Indians ..... ( ) 30
31. The "mayor and council" plan refers to —  
 1 city government  
 2 budget making    3 city planning    4 county government ..... ( ) 31
32. The colonists opposed the Stamp Tax because they —  
 1 did not want to pay taxes    2 had never paid any taxes before  
 3 wanted to be taxed only by their own representatives  
 4 didn't use stamps ..... ( ) 32
33. The battle of Saratoga was doubly important because —  
 1 it showed that the colonists could fight    2 it won the war  
 3 it led the French to help the colonies    4 many soldiers were captured ( ) 33
34. A medieval monastery was a —  
 1 school in a cathedral  
 2 castle    3 city    4 place for religious men to live and study ..... ( ) 34
35. In the Middle Ages very few persons knew how to read or write except the —  
 1 knights    2 monks    3 kings    4 merchants ..... ( ) 35
36. Edison is noted for the invention of the —  
 1 phonograph    2 automobile    3 telegraph    4 radio ..... ( ) 36
37. An alien is a —  
 1 native citizen    2 resident who is not a citizen  
 3 naturalized citizen    4 Socialist ..... ( ) 37

38. In Europe after the Crusades —  
 1 there was much trade with the Indies  
 2 there was no need to trade with the Indies  
 3 only the nobles became merchants      4 there was no trade . . . . . (      ) 38
39. Walter Reed was famous as —      1 an explorer  
 2 a pioneer      3 physicist      4 the conqueror of a disease . . . . . (      ) 39
40. Before the Civil War, Grant was —  
 1 a general      2 a politician      3 not well known      4 famous . . . . . (      ) 40
41. "Zoning" means —  
 1 deciding the kinds of buildings to permit in each part of a city  
 2 building factories      3 picketing      4 quarantining contagious diseases (      ) 41
42. The carpetbaggers were —      1 freedmen      2 Southerners  
 3 members of a secret society      4 politicians from the North . . . . . (      ) 42
43. An American ship that became famous in the War of 1812 was the —  
 1 Guerrière      2 Constitution      3 Monitor      4 Merrimac . . . . . (      ) 43
44. In the Middle Ages, Europeans traded with the Indies chiefly for —  
 1 food      2 luxuries      3 clothing      4 books . . . . . (      ) 44
45. By "recall" is meant —  
 1 impeachment      2 setting aside a law      3 voting directly on a bill  
 4 putting an official out of office by the vote of the people . . . . . (      ) 45
46. The Wright brothers are noted for the invention of the —  
 1 airplane      2 balloon      3 steel ship      4 dirigible . . . . . (      ) 46
47. The first railroad to the Far West was the —      1 New York Central  
 2 Baltimore and Ohio      3 Northern Pacific      4 Union Pacific . . . . . (      ) 47
48. The earliest Christians —  
 1 were exiled to Egypt      2 became Roman emperors  
 3 converted all the Romans      4 were persecuted by the Romans . . . . . (      ) 48
49. We have revived from the days of ancient Greece —      1 Christmas  
 2 the World Series      3 the Olympic Games      4 the use of fireworks (      ) 49
50. The blockade of Southern ports by the Northern navy —  
 1 saved many ships for the North  
 2 won many important sea battles      3 made it hard for slaves to escape  
 4 kept the South from importing food, clothing, and ammunition . . . . . (      ) 50
51. A consumer is —      1 a worker      2 an incinerator  
 3 a person who uses things      4 a person who produces things . . . . . (      ) 51
52. Jackson favored —      1 the spoils system      2 the United States bank  
 3 a Federal Reserve system      4 Civil Service . . . . . (      ) 52
53. In the first battle of the Marne —  
 1 Germany won      2 the French stopped the Germans from reaching Paris  
 3 the United States won      4 Germany asked for peace . . . . . (      ) 53
54. Collecting water taxes is ordinarily a function of the —  
 1 city government      2 state government  
 3 county government      4 Federal government . . . . . (      ) 54
55. As a result of the war with Spain —  
 1 the Philippines became independent      2 Cuba annexed Puerto Rico  
 3 Spain lost Cuba      4 we bought Cuba from Spain . . . . . (      ) 55

56. The early Egyptian civilization existed at the same time as the —  
 1 Roman civilization    2 Greek civilization  
 3 early Babylonian civilization    4 discovery of America . . . . . ( ) 56
57. The trial of a prisoner who has robbed a mail train is primarily a function of the —    1 state government    2 Federal government  
 3 city government    4 county government . . . . . ( ) 57
58. The engineer who was in charge of building the Panama Canal was —  
 1 Gorgas    2 Goethals    3 Pershing    4 Roosevelt . . . . . ( ) 58
59. Registration means —    1 voting    2 giving evidence of the right to vote  
 3 voting in a primary election    4 proving that you are of age to vote . . ( ) 59
60. Washington's Cabinet —    1 had men of different political beliefs  
 2 was chosen by Congress    3 had twelve members    4 had ten members ( ) 60
61. Immediately after the treaty of peace in 1783 —  
 1 a strong central government was formed  
 2 a weak central government was continued  
 3 Washington was made President    4 a constitution was drawn up . . ( ) 61
62. Good public opinion is the result chiefly of —    1 many newspapers  
 2 good laws    3 freedom of speech and writing    4 low taxes . . . . . ( ) 62
63. Before the Civil War, Lincoln's policy was to —  
 1 stop slavery in the South    2 stop slavery all over the country  
 3 keep slavery from spreading but not interfere with it in the South  
 4 leave it to the new states to decide on slavery . . . . . ( ) 63

**Directions.** After each event in the list below put the number —

- 1 if it happened before the *Settling of Jamestown*.  
 2 if it happened between the *Settling of Jamestown* and the *Adoption of the Constitution*.  
 3 if it happened between the *Adoption of the Constitution* and the *Civil War*.  
 4 if it happened between the *Civil War* and the *Spanish-American War*.  
 5 if it happened since the *Spanish-American War*.

For example, you should write the number **1** after "Columbus discovered America," because it happened before the *Settling of Jamestown*.

**Sample.** Columbus discovered America . . . . . ( )

64. Purchase of Alaska . . . . . ( ) 64
65. Louisiana Purchase . . . . . ( ) 65
66. War of the Allies in Europe against the Central Powers . . . . . ( ) 66
67. Mexico conquered by Cortes . . . . . ( ) 67
68. First transcontinental railroad . . . . . ( ) 68
69. Conference among nations to discuss disarmament . . . . . ( ) 69
70. Formation of the Pan-American Union . . . . . ( ) 70
71. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga . . . . . ( ) 71
72. Texas formed into a separate nation . . . . . ( ) 72
73. Agreement with Great Britain concerning the Oregon country . . . . . ( ) 73

**Directions.** After each item in the second column put the number of the item from the first column with which it belongs. (The same item in the first column may be used with several items in the second column.)

- |  |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| 1. The use of railroads                                      | 74. traveled by horse and wagon . . . . . ( )                   | 74 |
| 2. The settlers who traveled West right after the Revolution | 75. made ocean-going steamships possible . . . ( )              | 75 |
| 3. Fulton's invention  | 76. made possible the development of the West ( )               | 76 |
| 4. The building of the Erie Canal                            | 77. was due to desire for free land . . . . . ( )               | 77 |
| 5. The settlement of land west of the Appalachians           | 78. interfered with the building of canals . . . ( )            | 78 |
|  | 79. increased trade between New York and the West . . . . . ( ) | 79 |

**Directions.** After each of the following statements put the number —

- 1 if it shows *How Political Parties Result from Difference of Opinion.*  
 2 if it shows *The Struggle between Federal and States Rights.*  
 3 if it shows that *Slavery Was the Cause of Sectionalism.*  
 4 if it does not explain any of the above conditions.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 80. The annexation of Texas led to the War with Mexico . . . . . ( )   | 80 |
| 81. The South was chiefly agricultural and needed slaves; the North was chiefly industrial and could not use slaves. . . . . ( ) | 81 |
| 82. In 1798 Kentucky and Virginia declared that a state might nullify a Federal law . . . . . ( )                                | 82 |
| 83. The Tariff of 1828 was called the "Tariff of Abominations" . . . . . ( )   | 83 |
| 84. The Webster-Hayne debate dealt with the power of Congress and the state legislatures . . . . . ( )                           | 84 |
| 85. The Federalists believed in strict interpretation of the Constitution . . ( )  | 85 |

**Directions.** After each of the following statements put the number —

- 1 if it had to do with *The Problem of Immigration.*  
 2 if it had to do with *The Conquest of the West.*  
 3 if it shows *The Influence of Inventions on Our Lives.*  
 4 if it does not explain any of the above conditions.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 86. Edison's electric light has made living more comfortable . . . . . ( )                               | 86 |
| 87. During some years, since 1900, over a million persons came to this country in one year . . . . . ( ) | 87 |
| 88. Airplanes are now used for traveling between California and New York ( )                             | 88 |
| 89. Many settlers were killed by Indians before the West was conquered . . ( )                           | 89 |
| 90. Many immigrants to the U.S. since 1890 have not become Americanized ( )                              | 90 |
| 91. Modern railroads make it possible to go great distances in a short time ( )                          | 91 |

**STOP!**

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	44	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	58	
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Score	59	59	60	61	62	63	64	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	82	83	84	85	87	88	89	90	91

No. attempted . . . . .

No. wrong . . . . .

No. right . . . . .

No. RIGHT	69	70	71	72	73	74
Score	92	94	95	97	98	100

Score, Test 7 . . . . .

## TEST 8. GEOGRAPHY

**Directions.** After each question there are four answers, of which only *one* is correct. In the parentheses after each question put the number of the correct answer.

**Sample.** Which state has the largest population?

1 Pennsylvania    2 Ohio    3 New York    4 Illinois ..... (    )

- 
1. Eskimos get milk from — 1 seals    2 walruses    3 goats    4 reindeer (    ) 1
  2. A good harbor must be — 1 easily reached from the ocean  
2 near other harbors    3 at least 500 feet deep    4 far from other harbors (    ) 2
  3. The most important of these natural resources in Alaska is —  
1 oil    2 water power    3 silver mines    4 forests of lumber ..... (    ) 3
  4. The chief German port is —  
1 Danzig    2 Hamburg    3 Berlin    4 Leipzig ..... (    ) 4
  5. In what direction is Africa from Europe?  
1 south    2 southeast    3 west    4 southwest ..... (    ) 5
  6. The mulberry tree is grown in Japan because it is —  
1 liked by the Japanese    2 valuable for its fruit  
3 needed for the silkworm    4 the national tree of Japan ..... (    ) 6
  7. About half the rubber produced in the world is used in —  
1 Toledo    2 Detroit    3 New York    4 Akron ..... (    ) 7
  8. Russia has — 1 many high mountains    2 a large seacoast  
3 a large area below sea level    4 extensive plains ..... (    ) 8
  9. The southeast is the best-developed part of Alaska because it —  
1 is near the United States    2 has rich forests  
3 has several cities    4 has the best climate ..... (    ) 9
  10. An important crop in Germany is —  
1 rye    2 cotton    3 tobacco    4 grapes ..... (    ) 10
  11. In the oases of the Sahara, houses are made of —  
1 sun-dried bricks    2 wood    3 stone    4 asphalt ..... (    ) 11
  12. When a boy in China is eating lunch, a child in the United States is —  
1 going to school    2 eating breakfast    3 sleeping    4 eating lunch (    ) 12
  13. The influence of an ocean current on the climate of a country is illustrated by — 1 Argentina    2 Italy    3 Australia    4 England .... (    ) 13
  14. Italy has — 1 long rivers    2 no mountains    3 deserts    4 volcanoes (    ) 14
  15. Japan exports chiefly — 1 rubber    2 silk    3 rice    4 teakwood (    ) 15
  16. In the Great Lakes region an important industry is —  
1 gold mining    2 coal mining    3 lumbering    4 fruit growing ... (    ) 16
  17. Petroleum is getting more important because —  
1 much money is invested in it    2 there are many oil wells  
3 oil wells are valuable    4 gasoline is needed for autos ..... (    ) 17
  18. The Middle Atlantic (eastern seaboard) states have a growing season of —  
1 3 months    2 5 months    3 1 month    4 9 months ..... (    ) 18



19. The fruit exported in the greatest quantities from Central America is the — 1 pineapple 2 banana 3 orange 4 grapefruit ..... ( ) 19
20. The chief product of the Brazilian highlands is —  
1 rubber 2 meat 3 bananas 4 coffee ..... ( ) 20
21. The highest mountain in the world is in —  
1 Europe 2 North America 3 Africa 4 Asia ..... ( ) 21
22. Of all the lumber used in the United States, the Southern states produce about — 1 one half 2 one tenth 3 nine tenths 4 one twentieth ( ) 22
23. Java produces a great deal of —  
1 cotton 2 copper 3 coffee and sugar 4 rice ..... ( ) 23
24. In what direction is France from England?  
1 north 2 east 3 west 4 south ..... ( ) 24
25. The day having the largest number of hours of sunshine in the United States is — 1 December 21 2 March 21 3 June 21 4 September 21 ( ) 25
26. New Jersey produces mostly —  
1 wheat 2 tobacco 3 cotton 4 fruits and vegetables ..... ( ) 26
27. Most of the hogs in the United States are raised in — 1 the South  
2 the North Central states 3 New England 4 the Western states ( ) 27
28. Day and night are caused by the — 1 turning of the earth about its axis  
2 moon 3 planets 4 turning of the earth around the sun ..... ( ) 28
29. Most of the rivers in Germany flow — 1 east 2 west 3 north 4 south ( ) 29
30. In what direction is London from Berlin?  
1 south 2 east 3 west 4 north ..... ( ) 30
31. The part of India that is most densely populated is the —  
1 south 2 central 3 west 4 northeast ..... ( ) 31
32. One would expect Switzerland to — 1 have much water power  
2 import dairy products 3 export much grain 4 have good transportation ( ) 32
33. In what direction is China from Japan?  
1 north 2 northwest 3 southwest 4 west ..... ( ) 33
34. The distance from Australia to New York is about —  
1 1000 miles 2 3000 miles 3 10,000 miles 4 25,000 miles ... ( ) 34
35. The agricultural products of Syria are most like those of —  
1 France 2 Austria 3 Germany 4 Turkey ..... ( ) 35
36. The part of Canada in which most wheat is grown is the —  
1 northeast 2 southeast 3 southwest 4 east ..... ( ) 36
37. An area near the coast of South America that has almost no rain is in —  
1 Chile 2 Venezuela 3 Uruguay 4 Colombia ..... ( ) 37
38. Great Britain leads the world in —  
1 shipbuilding 2 coal exported 3 sheep raising 4 dairy products ( ) 38
39. England imports chiefly —  
1 rubber 2 raw cotton 3 cotton goods 4 meat ..... ( ) 39
40. An important industry in both Australia and the United States is —  
1 manufacturing 2 cattle raising 3 iron mining 4 oil production ( ) 40
41. The distance from New York City to San Francisco is about —  
1 100 miles 2 500 miles 3 3000 miles 4 10,000 miles ..... ( ) 41

42. Australia trades mostly with —  
 1 the United States    2 Canada    3 India    4 Great Britain ..... ( ) 42
43. An industry that is particularly important in China is —  
 1 fishing    2 farming    3 manufacturing    4 transportation ..... ( ) 43
44. A ship would go through the Panama Canal if it went from —  
 1 New York to Florida    2 New York to Asia    3 Boston to Europe  
 4 New Orleans to western Africa ..... ( ) 44
45. An important river port is —  
 1 St. Louis    2 Chicago    3 Detroit    4 Boston ..... ( ) 45
46. Germany is noted for its manufacture of —  
 1 scientific instruments    2 cigarettes    3 automobiles    4 books . ( ) 46
47. Truck gardening is most important near —  
 1 New York City    2 Buffalo    3 Rochester    4 Syracuse ..... ( ) 47
48. Sugar beets are raised chiefly in —  
 1 Colorado    2 Louisiana    3 Kansas    4 Ohio ..... ( ) 48
49. The Balkan countries are backward chiefly because of poor —  
 1 seaports    2 farm land    3 education    4 climate ..... ( ) 49
50. The planet farthest away from the sun is —  
 1 Jupiter    2 Saturn    3 Uranus    4 Neptune ..... ( ) 50
51. In what general direction does the Amazon River flow?  
 1 west    2 east    3 northwest    4 southeast ..... ( ) 51
52. Yucatan is noted for its — 1 sisal    2 corn    3 wheat    4 bananas ( ) 52
53. Most of the people in Australia are —  
 1 natives    2 of English origin    3 Japanese and Chinese    4 Negroes ( ) 53
54. Tropical jungles are found mostly — 1 along the Zambezi River  
 2 in all of Central Africa    3 in all of Africa    4 in the Congo River basin ( ) 54
55. Most of Egypt is —  
 1 mountain    2 watered by the Nile    3 desert    4 well populated ( ) 55
56. The United States exports most wheat to —  
 1 Germany    2 Argentina    3 England    4 Canada ..... ( ) 56
57. In what direction is Richmond, Virginia, from Rochester, New York?  
 1 southwest    2 south    3 north    4 northwest ..... ( ) 57
58. (?) exports most beef? 1 England    2 Belgium    3 Spain    4 Argentina ( ) 58
59. The United States imports a great deal of —  
 1 coal    2 chemicals    3 corn    4 automobiles ..... ( ) 59
60. The amount of land producing food in this country is being increased chiefly through — 1 electricity    2 machinery    3 irrigation    4 ranches ( ) 60
61. In what direction is Australia from Asia?  
 1 southwest    2 east    3 south    4 southeast ..... ( ) 61
62. The Orinoco Valley may be expected to become important for —  
 1 mining    2 manufacturing    3 wheat farming    4 grazing ..... ( ) 62
63. One would expect Yugoslavia to import chiefly —  
 1 lumber    2 machinery    3 wheat    4 meat ..... ( ) 63



64. The United States is about the same size as —  
1 Argentina 2 Alaska 3 Brazil 4 India ..... ( ) 64
65. A product which the United States imports because the climate is unsuitable for raising it here is — 1 sugar 2 rubber 3 tobacco 4 rice ( ) 65
66. In what direction are the Balkan States from Russia?  
1 south 2 southwest 3 east 4 north ..... ( ) 66
67. A boat from England going through the Suez Canal would probably be carrying — 1 wheat 2 sugar 3 cotton cloth 4 raw wool. ( ) 67
68. The motion-picture industry developed in southern California because —  
1 the climate is mild and sunny and the scenery beautiful  
2 many movie actors live there 3 many wealthy people live there  
4 the first movies were produced there ..... ( ) 68
69. The Philippine Islands have not developed faster because they have —  
1 a poor climate 2 many mountains  
3 many poorly educated or primitive people 4 many active volcanoes ( ) 69
70. The largest of the following countries is —  
1 Canada 2 Argentina 3 the United States 4 Mexico ..... ( ) 70
71. In what general direction does the Rio Grande flow?  
1 north 2 southeast 3 northwest 4 east ..... ( ) 71
72. A radio program broadcast at 11 P.M. in Los Angeles will be heard in New York City at — 1 9 P.M. 2 1 A.M. 3 1 P.M. 4 2 A.M. ( ) 72
73. Cities have developed in pairs (one a seaport for the other) in —  
1 Africa 2 Japan 3 western South America 4 eastern North America ( ) 73
74. The day having the *least* hours of sunshine in Buenos Aires is —  
1 March 21 2 June 21 3 September 21 4 December 21 .... ( ) 74
75. A ship from Argentina to England would probably carry —  
1 machinery 2 cotton 3 wheat 4 cotton cloth. .... ( ) 75
76. Ireland has — 1 high mountains 2 much swamp land  
3 long, deep rivers 4 many steep rivers with falls ..... ( ) 76
77. The zone in which the sun shines for more than 24 hours at a time is the —  
1 north temperate 2 south frigid 3 south temperate 4 torrid ( ) 77
78. The manufacturing of cloth is becoming more important in the South because — 1 farming is unpopular there 2 the cities are growing larger  
3 there is a good supply of skilled labor 4 cotton is grown there .... ( ) 78
79. Most tea is exported by — 1 China 2 India 3 Japan 4 Java. ( ) 79
80. The time belts in the United States are 15° apart because the —  
1 earth in one hour rotates through 15° 2 country has four equal belts  
3 earth travels from east to west 4 earth's surface is twelve times 15° ( ) 80

STOP!

No. RIGHT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	27	28	29	29	30	31	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	46	48	49	50	50	52	53	54	55	56	57	59	60	61	62
No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Score	62	63	64	65	66	67	69	69	70	71	72	73	74	76	76	77	79	80	81	83	84	84	85	87	88	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	100

No. attempted.....

No. wrong.....

No. right.....

[ 30 ]

Score, Test 8.....

**TEST 9. SPELLING**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 31. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ 36. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_ 41. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ 43. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_ 44. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_ 45. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_ 46. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_ 47. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_

No. RIGHT (with bonus)*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Score	24	25	26	27	28	29	31	33	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	45	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64

No. RIGHT	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Score	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91

\* See Scoring Key in regard to bonus for Grade 8.

No. attempted..... No. wrong..... [ 31 ] No. right..... Score, Test 9.....

# INDIVIDUAL PROFILE CHART

METROPOLITAN ACHIEVEMENT TESTS: ADVANCED BATTERY—COMPLETE

(Revised)

Score	Reading 1 Compr.	2 Vocab.	Arithmetic 3 Fund.	4 Prob.	Eng. 5	Lit. 6	Hist. 7 & Civ's	Geog. 8	Spell. 9	Total	Grade	Age
100										900	12.0	17-0
												16-11
												16-10
												16-9
												16-8
95										850	11.5	16-7
												16-6
												16-5
												16-4
												16-3
90										800	11.0	16-2
												16-1
												16-0
												15-11
												15-10
85										750	10.5	15-9
												15-8
												15-7
												15-6
80										700	10.0	15-5
												15-4
												15-3
												15-2
												15-1
												15-0
75										650	9.5	14-11
												14-10
												14-9
												14-8
												14-7
70										600	9.0	14-6
												14-5
												14-4
												14-3
												14-2
												14-1
65										550	8.5	14-0
												13-11
												13-10
												13-9
												13-8
60										500	8.0	13-7
												13-6
												13-5
												13-4
												13-3
												13-2
55										450	7.5	13-1
												13-0
												12-11
												12-10
												12-9
50										400	7.0	12-8
												12-7
												12-6
												12-5
												12-4
45										350	6.5	12-3
												12-2
												12-1
												12-0
40										300	6.0	11-10
												11-9
												11-8
												11-7
												11-6
35											5.5	11-5
												11-4
												11-3
												11-2
												11-1
30											5.0	11-0
												10-11
												10-10
												10-9
												10-8
												10-7
												10-6
												10-5

\* Values above Grade 9<sup>0</sup> are extrapolated.

The Profile Chart is designed to furnish a graphic picture of the achievement of an individual pupil as revealed by his test scores. The test scores which are needed for the completion of the Profile Chart are obtained from the tables at the end of each test and are copied into the form provided on the title page. In plotting the scores, open the test booklet and lay it flat so that both the title page and the Profile Chart are in view. Plot the individual scores entered in the table on the proper scales and join these points to make the profile. The Supervisor's Manual should be consulted for further details concerning the use and interpretation of the Profile Chart.



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